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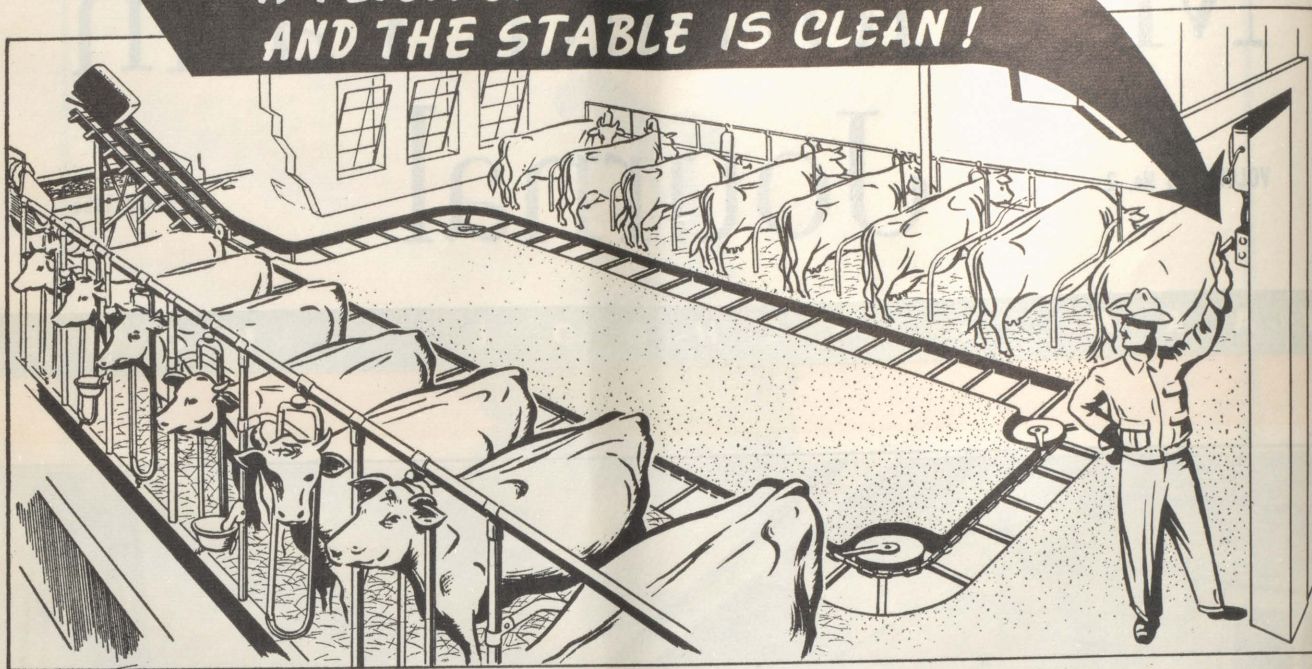
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Records and Accounts

The question keeps recurring: "Why write it down? It's such a nuisance, why keep records and accounts?" There are three simple answers to this question. First, the memory of the average person is not to be trusted that far. Secondly, to keep in the clear with the income tax people. Thirdly, to plan better farming operations.

The first reason, faulty memory, will hardly be disputed. That happens to be the kind of memory most of us have, and fortunately people are generally aware of it. The kind of thing we are most apt to remember, such as a particularly high or low price, may not be so important after all. The quantity sold multiplied by the price (i.e. value) is usually much more important than price for the welfare of the farm family and for future farm planning.

The second reason for keeping records and accounts leaves a little room for disagreement. Is it wise to keep accounts in case the income tax authorities should drop in to check up? The answer mainly depends on how fair the farmer has played with the income tax law. If he has been scrupulously honest and if he has also kept good books he has nothing whatever to fear from a visit of the tax officers. If he has been honest, but he has not kept careful records, the farmer occasionally may be in trouble. If he is wrongly accused of tax evasion, it is pretty much up to the farmer to prove his innocence. This is difficult to do without records and accounts. But if the farmer has not been honest with his income tax, and if he is found out, the keeping of records and accounts (whether true or false) will not help him. And a false set of records and accounts would be worse than none at all as a guide for improving the management of the farm.

The most important reason of all for keeping records and accounts is to help the farm operator

improve his handling of the farm. This reason does not apply to the few farmers who are completely contented with their farming methods and their net income. Generally speaking, however, the larger and more commercial is the farm, the fuller should the records and accounts be kept. No one suggests that a subsistence farmer should keep more than the simplest records.

What are the minimum records and accounts needed to run any farm well? First, a journal should be kept to record the details of the more important financial transactions such as the purchase or sale or lease of land or other property, and the lending, borrowing or repayment of money.

Secondly, a journal record should be kept of farming revenues and expenses (paid or owing). The living costs of the farm family, if recorded, should be separated from the farming items.

Thirdly, anything but the crudest form of accounting requires that yearly inventories be taken of livestock, feed supplies and production facilities. This information, along with farm receipts and expenditures, is needed for preparing an income tax statement and is also essential for farm planning.

Fourthly, basic farming facts such as field and livestock records are required to indicate past performance and against which present and future performance and plans can be measured.

Our Cover Picture

The average city man going to a fair doesn't have much conception of the amount of work that goes on behind the scenes, such as is indicated by our cover picture this month, which was taken at the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec.

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Father-Son Farm Business Agreements

From Father to Son

by J. T. Davidson

Father-Son Farm Business Agreements should be one answer to the problem of encouraging our best farm young people to make farming their career. They can give the able farm boy his start and make it possible for the father to ease up before he is ready to retire. A good agreement can give security to the father, the son and both their families.

If these agreements are to succeed, the farm business must provide an adequate income for both families concerned. Division of the farm income and building up of the investment of the Junior partner needs to be planned ahead and based on well-kept records. The son has to be assured of a minimum income and provided with satisfactory living conditions.

ONE OF THE FOREMOST needs of present day agriculture is to find a way to encourage our best farm young men to take up farming as their life work. Most farmers-to-be face the problem of getting a good start even if they have the necessary experience, temperament, health, and aptitude.

A proper farm business arrangement solves two basic problems of agriculture at one time. It offers a solution for the young man eager to farm. At the same time it helps an older experienced farmer to eventually "retire" from the heavy work without being separated entirely from the farm's operations.

A large proportion of the present operators of family farms are older men. There is now a special need to develop young men to take over. In many cases the replacement will be one of the farmer's sons, but in special cases may be a son of neighbors, a New Canadian, or some other person who desires to farm.

The importance of replacements cannot be emphasized too much. In the early 1920's less than 25 percent of our family farm operators were 55 years of age or over. By 1941 the proportion had gone up close to 35 percent and presently the figure is nearly 45 percent. During the last 50 years there has been a marked shift of young farm people to industrial and professional occupations. This trend can be expected to continue.

Agriculture, of course, can not hope to retain all boys on farms. Many are not suited or are just not interested. On top of that the number is twice what is required to replace retired farmers; even more than twice if we consi-



This illustration is from the Canadian Bank of Commerce booklet "Keeping the Farm in the Family", a short readable, and humourously illustrated outline of the principles behind Family Farm Business Agreements.

der the rate at which small farms are being merged into larger units. The figures would indicate that not enough young are going into farming. Some way must be found to give the best a chance to get a good start

"Two-Family" Farms

Many thoughtful people concerned with the future of the "family farm" feel we should aim to develop "two-family" farm units. They fear that the single-family farm enterprise may not be able to compete effectively with large-scale farms with their adequate financing, mechanization, and a well-trained labour force paid good wages for their work. It is becoming increasingly difficult these days for a single farm family to do all the farm work, as well as provide the capital and management know-how required in a modern farm business operation.

Yet most of our farms in Canada are family farms and most people would agree that they would like to keep their farm in the family. Yet young men on farms have indicated they are not interested in taking over unless the farm will provide a satisfactory income. Their fathers, on the other hand, are faced with problem of eventually retiring from active farming and feel the need to build up their 'nest egg' for the future. In most cases the father is too young to retire but the son is at an age when he aims to settle down and establish his own family unit. The obvious answer would seem to develop the "two-family" farm unit to provide a secure future for both father and son.

Basic Principles

The first principle then of a Father-Son Farm Business Agreement is this—the farm must be capable of providing a satisfactory income for two families. The written contract when drawn up should state in detail how the son is to build up his investment in the farm, the father's will, sharing of costs, and division of profits at the end of each year's operation.

While there may be many ways to arrange a contract to the satisfaction of both parties, here is one way it might be done.

1. Establish a fair 'selling price' for the farm as it stands. Take an inventory of all livestock, seed, feed, and fertilizer. Value buildings, land improvements, and machinery at cost less depreciation as done for income-tax purposes. Place a fair value on the land.
2. Arrange for the son to invest in the farm on a flexible system of "pay as you go" out of his share of the net profits at the end of each year.
3. The father should draw up a will stating clearly that the title to the farm is to go to the son with proper safeguards for his wife and other heirs. The son should be required to pay off the equity of the other heirs to the estate. Life insurance on the father carried by the son would help settle the estate without interfering with farm operations.
4. Set up a system of farm business records which will include inventories, cash receipts, and cash expenses.
5. Open a separate bank account for the Farm Business. Pay by cheque to aid record keeping. Household expenses should be kept in a separate account.
6. The son should be guaranteed a monthly wage that will cover his expenses. The same should be done for the father. Wages would be paid out of the Farm Business Account and charged against farm operating costs. A higher wage could be paid to the father at first for his management contribution.
7. Profits after each year's operations would be divided between the father and son according to the contribution made by each party. Conditions for division should be outlined in detail and reviewed at the beginning of each year.
8. Living Arrangements, especially if the son is married, should be worked out. The son may rent or buy another home nearby. A new home could be built for father or son. More commonly a large farm house will be divided into two apartments if the son is married. In the latter case division of current household expenses, repairs, and improvements should be stated or a rent agreed upon.

Keeping Records

Profits or net farm earnings can not be figured accurately without records of cash receipts and expenditures along with an inventory at the start and again at the

close of the period. Changes in the inventory (net decreased or net increased) provide invaluable information about the farm operations as well as figuring in the 'profits' or 'debit' side of the ledger.

Purchases of livestock, improvements to land and buildings, new machinery, feed, grain, fertilizer and seed made through the year would be current 'increases in inventory'. Sales of stock, damage to buildings, fencing etc., and depreciation on machinery and improvements made would be current 'decreases in inventory'. When you total all the 'increases' and the 'decreases' you will have a 'net decrease' or 'net increase' in inventory as the case may be. Actually, anything bought and sold again within the year would not appear in the inventory taken at the end of the year. The inventory records show a book value for your assets at the beginning and again at the end of the year. Only the *change* in inventory is important when you figure out the net farm income.

Cash receipts and cash expenses are less difficult to understand. Farm receipts include all farm income from all sources, including livestock, livestock products, crops, machinery sold, custom work, and off-the-farm labour. Farm expenses would include livestock purchases; livestock expenses; feed purchases; crop expenses; wages and cash cost of board for hired labour; taxes; cash rent; hired custom work; interest on capital; maintenance expenses for buildings, land improvements, machinery and equipment; farm share of telephone and electricity; share of automobile; trucking charges or truck maintenance. In short you would keep account of everything listed in any good Farm Account Book which are available for the asking from Macdonald College and many other sources.

Dividing Profits

Let us assume that the father and son have taken their inventory. They have agreed that the value of the land, land improvements, and buildings should be placed at \$22,000. In other words the father's investment in these items (clear title or partly mortgaged) is the normal value of owned land and fixed improvements.

The inventory shows also the value of movable farm property (livestock, machinery and equipment, feed and grain, and other operating capital). We will assume that this figures out to \$8,000.

We could also establish that the son will be paid \$100 a month wages and the father the same amount. They might agree to the son doing the farm record keeping while the father takes more management responsibility.

The division of the 'net farm income' would be made on the contribution of capital and labour by each to the success of farm business. If we take our figures we can illustrate better.

(Continued on page 9)

*Do you have pasture problems on your farm?
Why not find out if - - -*

Birdsfoot Trefoil Can Help You

by John S. Bubar*

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL is a new forage crop in Eastern Canada. It was recognized as a valuable pasture crop in England as early as 1669, and was widely used in England, France and Italy by the end of the eighteenth century. When pioneer settlers came from these countries they often brought some hay seed with them, and some birdsfoot trefoil may have arrived in this way, but it did not become established and probably was winterkilled. At least we know that birdsfoot trefoil grown from seed from these countries nearly always fails to survive a severe winter. So we recommend that farmers make sure that they do *not* buy seed imported from these or other countries where winters are milder than our own.

However, there must have been repeated importations of birdsfoot trefoil seed to North America from Europe in forage seed, in hay used to feed livestock on shipboard, and in ship's ballast. By 1910 some birdsfoot trefoil became established in pastures along the Hudson river in New York State, and a winter-hardy type evolved. The value of this naturalized birdsfoot trefoil was recognized by a Cornell University professor in 1934. He began recommending it to farmers and started breeding work which resulted in the variety "Empire". This is still the only winter-hardy variety which is readily available through the seed trade. Other new varieties are being tested and look quite promising but seed will not be available for a few years yet.

Birdsfoot Fills a Need

Since a naturalized type of birdsfoot trefoil was not found until 1934, it is quite surprising that it has caught on so fast. The reason for this rapid popularity is that it fills a definite need on the farm. Birdsfoot trefoil is the best "permanent" pasture legume for areas where alfalfa won't grow well. Modern farming practices have emphasized the value of permanent pasture and a grassland farming program with a good legume to help maintain soil productivity and birdsfoot trefoil is the best legume for this purpose in eastern Canada.

Once established, it will last for years providing good fodder for grazing animals without risk of bloat and at



In this picture the author prepares a Birdsfoot trefoil flower for hand cross-pollination in the Agronomy Department greenhouse.

the same time fixing atmospheric nitrogen for its own needs and for grasses growing with it.

Birdsfoot trefoil is a lot like alfalfa, but it will grow well where alfalfa fails or grows poorly. If you can grow a good crop of alfalfa you won't need birdsfoot, but if your land is too wet or too acid for alfalfa, birdsfoot is your best bet.

Although birdsfoot will not yield as much as most other forage legumes under good growing conditions, it will produce fair yields under conditions where other legumes fail. It will tolerate more acidity and flooding and drought better than clovers, and will grow on nearly all soil types. It produces its highest yields on productive soil with adequate lime, fertilizer and manure. But it will produce fair crops on less productive soils where other legumes are likely to fail. So, a big factor in favour of growing birdsfoot is that it will produce a little forage when conditions, such as drought, have pretty well stopped growth of other forage crops, which is when a farmer can really appreciate what birdsfoot has to offer.

* Mr. Bubar is a Research Associate in plant breeding in the Department of Agronomy at Macdonald College. His present long-term project is the development of a new variety or strain of birdsfoot trefoil more handy and better adapted to our conditions in Quebec.

It Is Slow to Establish

Before you begin to think birdsfoot trefoil is a perfect crop, you should realize it is only good when once established. The catch is that it may be rather tricky to get a good stand established. One problem is that it is often very slow to start. Sometimes it will show up quite well in the fall of the seeding year and make a good showing the second year, but at other times it does not get started well before the third year. Those slow starting fields very often develop into a good stand if the farmer does not plough them up in disgust. A big factor in getting a good stand showing up in the year following seeding is to keep other plants from competing with the birdsfoot plants.

First, you must get rid of the old vegetation. If you are renewing an old pasture you must kill old sod or it will recover and crowd out the new seedlings. Handle the companion crop so it will shade the seedlings without giving much competition. The best way to do this is to graze it off. And choose other grasses and legumes for your mixture which will not crowd out the birdsfoot. Add lime and a phosphate and potash fertilizer. Then inoculate the birdsfoot seed with the proper nitrogen fixing bacteria so that the birdsfoot will be able to take nitrogen from the air and make it available to itself and associated plants. This inoculation is made with a powder which your seed dealer should have and directions are printed on the package.

It is a good idea to give the field a coat of manure in the fall of the year of seeding to help the plants through the first winter.

Birdsfoot in Mixtures

In choosing a mixture, you must be careful to select grasses which do not compete too strongly with birdsfoot and don't add other vigorous legumes such as alfalfa, red clover or alsike. Some grasses which you can sow with birdsfoot are timothy, brome grass and reed canary grass. About the only legumes that won't compete too strongly is Ladino clover. So one mixture that looks pretty good consists of 10 pounds of brome grass, 6 of timothy, 5 of birdsfoot and 2 of Ladino per acre. Another worth trying, especially on wet land, consists of 8 pounds reed canary grass and 5 of birdsfoot. Or you can take your own favorite mixture, drop out the vigorous legumes and add birdsfoot at 5 pounds per acre.

Some Points in Favour

Birdsfoot trefoil makes good hay and silage but it does not fit in a farm rotation because of its slow establishment, so is not so often used for these purposes. Also, once established, it is fairly hard to kill out and might become a problem in other crops in a rotation.

Birdsfoot trefoil is palatable and has good feeding value for cattle, sheep and poultry. Grazing by these animals does not kill out the birdsfoot once it is well established if it is well managed, and there is very little risk of bloat, so birdsfoot looks pretty good from this standpoint too.

Another important use of birdsfoot trefoil on the farm is for soil erosion control. Because it is a legume, it helps build up soil structure and encourages good growth of associated grasses to help give hillsides a good cover of vegetation which will prevent washing and blowing. And it has a good branched root system which helps hold the soil together. A mixture of birdsfoot trefoil and reed canary grass is very good for grassing down waterways which carry off excess water in the spring or after heavy rains. They form a tough sod which resists washing and will hold up animals and machinery well even when the soil underneath is quite wet. It will hold both the fertilizer and water which washes off the fields and will make good use of them in increased yields. So a good waterway growing reed canary grass and birdsfoot trefoil may give some of the best pasture on the farm during dry weather or a good crop of hay may be taken from it.

Our conclusions, then, are that birdsfoot trefoil fills a need on eastern Canadian farms in that it is the legume to use for permanent pasture. Although it is new to us here, it has served this purpose for many years in England, France and Italy. It will grow under a wide range of conditions if it is given good management and care is taken with seeding and establishment. It must be inoculated with its special strain of bacteria so it can capture nitrogen from the air. Only winter-hardy varieties or strains, such as "Empire", can be expected to survive in our climate.



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*Wondering how to produce more milk
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The Cows Will Tell If You Listen

by A. R. Ness

PRACTICALLY every dairy farmer plans to breed and raise the necessary replacements for at least his own milking herd. Some herds will require few replacements for quite a period of time. However, over a period of years, it is surprising how many animals move out of the line of milking cows for any one of a number of reasons. It is, of course, unfortunate that in cases of sickness, accident or even sterility, it is seldom the poorest milkers or the poorest breeders that have to be replaced in early life. Fortunately however in at least most reasonably well-managed herds, cases of sickness and accident are not many nor are they the cases over which the farmer has the greatest amount of control. There are other reasons for replacing animals in the milking herd over which the farmer himself has a much greater measure of control. — These include udder trouble, premature birth, disease, death, old age and the sale of surplus stock.

Several years ago when the Dairy Herd Improvement Association in the United States was well established and when we must assume that fairly rigid selection was being practiced, a study was made of the reasons for animals being discarded annually from the many herds belonging to the members. It was found that, of all the animals discarded, well over one third of them were discarded because of low milk and butterfat production.

It is most interesting to observe in the 1954 report of this Association that in 1920 the average annual production on 203,472 cows on test was 6,175 lbs. of milk and 247 lbs. of butterfat while in 1954 the average production on 1,311,698 cows on test was 9,363 lbs. of milk and 372 lbs. of butterfat. The summary following the table in the 1954 report of this Association reads as follows:

"Through the years D.H.I.A. members have repeatedly demonstrated the sound practices necessary for consistent herd improvement. Any dairy man, regardless of the level of production of his herd, can profit by following the examples set by D.H.I.A. members. The low producing herds can be quickly improved and the production level of the highest producing herds can be maintained or further improved by following three basic practices:

1. Cull low producing unprofitable cows from the herd.
2. Feed the remaining cows according to their individual producing ability and
3. Select the best animals in the herd as breeding stock to improve the inheritance of the future herd for high-producing capacity."



This was a great deep bodied cow that lived until she was 12 years of age. She might have lived for 3 or 4 more years and left 2 or 3 more heifer calves, except for one weak physical characteristic. The following table shows how satisfactorily she produced.

Highest daily Production	Age	Days in Milk	Milk lbs.	Fat lbs.	Test
44.2	2 yr.	305d 2x	8,641M	344F	3.98%
47.6	3 yr.	305d 2x	8,744M	384F	4.39%
53.1	4 yr.	305d 2x	9,074M	362F	3.99%
50.4	5 yr.	365d 2x	11,315M	448F	3.96%
53.3	6 yr.	305d 2x	10,493M	433F	4.13%
59.0	7 yr.	305d 2x	13,396M	540F	4.03%
57.7	8 yr.	365d 2x	12,261M	470F	3.83%
71.0	10 yr.	305d 2x	12,522M	521F	4.16%
47.8	11 yr.	305d 2x	7,170M	280F	3.91%
46.8	12 yr.	305d 2x	7,305M	291F	3.98%
			100,921M	4073F	4.04%

The table also shows her highest days' production in each lactation which was by no means sensational, particularly in her immature years. Her last two records were disappointing, not likely because of any productive genetic weakness or old age, but quite likely because of a physical genetic weakness. She did not have good conformation in her hind feet, even as a heifer, consequently after ten years of age she went lame, suffered considerably and eventually was sold to the butcher. Ten or twelve years is a very creditable age for a milking cow; it is much above the average. However, this particular structural weakness together with numerous others, particularly of udder, can be the cause of early removal from the herd and should be respected in the process of culling and selection.

Cows are Kept for Profit

The primary reason for the existence of any dairy herd is obviously profitable milk and fat production. The members of this D.H.I.A. Association, as shown in the above report, involving as it does over one million cows, have clearly demonstrated what can be accomplished in the way of increased production by following the three basic practices. Such an accomplishment undoubtedly requires a period of years, nevertheless by culling out the low producers, it is surprising how quickly the average annual production can be raised. Furthermore, it quick

ly removes from the herd the possibility of perpetuating low inheritance for milk production.

In order to be able to cull out and select for the future wisely, the owner must know the characteristics of his individual cows. Within a herd, at least the relative milk producing ability must be known and this can most easily, accurately and systematically become known by placing all of the cows on some one of the methods of milk testing available. It is easy to make a wrong appraisal regarding production as individual cows do their work so differently. The cow that fills the pail to overflowing early in lactation is the one that is always remembered. The fact that she lacks persistency and goes dry in 250 days is seldom remembered, while the less spectacular cow that is still producing a goodly amount of milk when she reaches her 305 days or tenth months goes unnoticed and conceivably could be the more profitable cow of the two for the year. Such variations, together with others, when wrongly appraised, can lead to erroneous facts and unfortunate selections.

While the dairy farmer is making his selections or picking out cows or even younger animals to discard, he is actually judging or appraising his own stock. He may not realize it but he is grading or classifying his animals in much the same way as is being done by officially ap-

pointed graders or inspectors of the various dairy breeds. The owner has a distinct advantage in that he has had the opportunity to make daily observations, he has seen his cows in all stages of lactation, he knows how easily they let down their milk, he knows how regularly they breed, how well they feed and he has had reason, if it has not been good, to know their disposition. These, together with their structural and physical weaknesses, as well as their production ability, are all involved in making wise selections.



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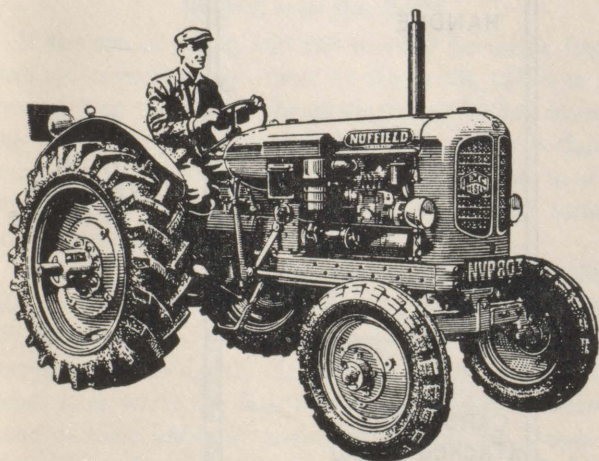
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Notes - - -

For The Farm Mechanic*Edited by Angus A. Banting***"Check Your Septic Tank"**

Once in a while we hear of a septic tank that has never been opened, and still giving satisfaction after 15, 20 or 25 years of use. This is, indeed, the exception as there are very few septic tanks which do not need periodic checking and clearing out. Because winter time places a heavy load on a septic tank, and further because it is very difficult to work on a septic tank in the winter, the fall is a logical time to study its condition.

In a tank that is operating properly there will likely be a fairly heavy thick scum on the top, some considerable depth of more or less clear liquid, and some very dark coloured or black sludge on the bottom. As the amount of sludge increases, the action of the tank becomes less and less effective. When the scum and sludge become excessive proper action in the tank is impossible. This means that raw sewage will go almost directly through the tank and into the disposal field.

Raw sewage causes great damage in the disposal field. It seems to clog the soil in such a way that it will not absorb moisture at all. All too frequently the only cure is to lay a new field, by setting out new tile or digging up and relocating the old.

SIMPLE CHECK POSSIBLE: Checking the tank to make sure that it can function properly is a simple matter. We want to measure the thickness of the scum and the depth of the sludge, and this can be done with two simply made pieces of equipment.

For a "scum stick", securely tack a small piece of cardboard, perhaps 4" square across the end of a stick about the length and size of a broom handle. For the "sludge stick" fasten by tacks or string a piece of turkish towelling on a similar piece of wood. Please see sketch.

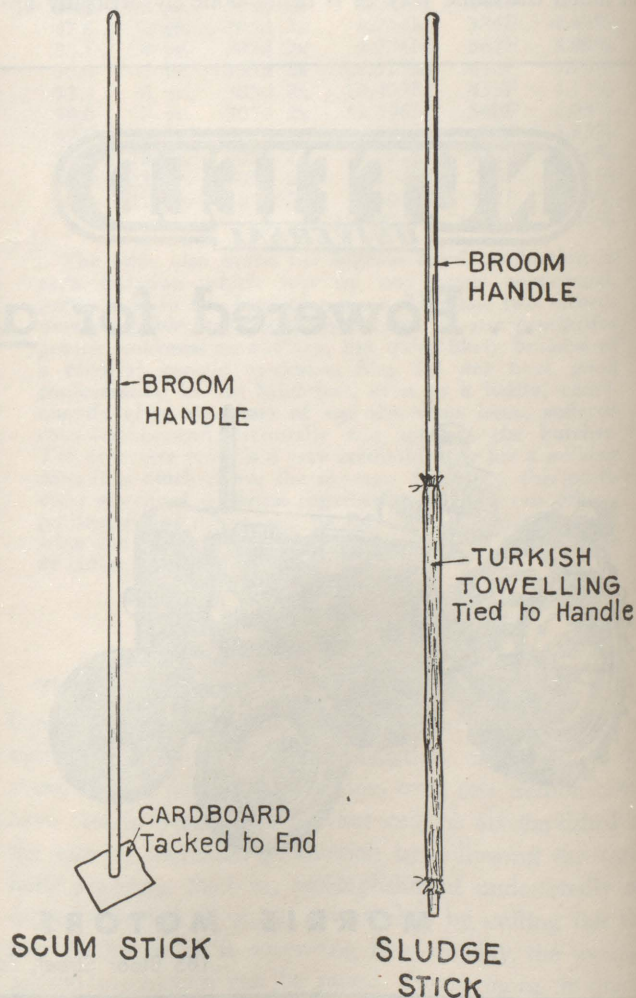
MAKING THE CHECK: To make the check uncover the tank at the inlet end, and push the "scum stick" down through the scum, turn it about 90 degrees and lift up. You can tell by the change in pressure when it has penetrated the scum and when you lift up on the stick to remove it you can feel the resistance when the cardboard encounters the underside of the scum. This gives you a measure of the scum thickness.

To check the sludge, push the "sludge stick" to the bottom of the tank and remove it. Since the liquid in the tank is reasonably clear and the sludge dirty black, the depth of the sludge will show very clearly on the piece of turkish towelling. Not only will the depth of the slud-

ge be shown on the stick with the towelling, but also the total depth of the sludge and liquid in the tank. When the sum of the depth of sludge and the scum equals one third of the depth of the liquid, the tank should be cleaned out. For example; A measurement of scum, sludge and liquid shows that scum is 6", sludge is 12" and liquid 3' (tank is 4' deep below outlet). Depth of scum and sludge totals 18". This is more than one third the depth of liquid above the sludge, so tank should be cleaned out

CAUTION: When you go to examine a septic tank do not strike matches, as the gases collecting on the top of the tank are sometimes explosive in nature and a serious explosion could result.

Some materials have been offered that are claimed to dissolve the sludge in a tank and make the expensive, or objectionable cleaning jobs unnecessary. Investigations made by the United States Public Health Service show that, while these materials may remove the sludge, they deposit chemicals in the disposal bed which are injurious to the soil, and may interfere very greatly with the rate of absorption of the effluent. A good old fashioned cleaning or pumping out of the sludge and scum with a modern apparatus is the best treatment in the long run.



(Continued from page 3)

	Contributions for Year				
	Amount	Rate	Father	Son	Total
Father's Contribution					
Land and improvements	22,000	4%	\$ 880	—	\$ 880
Operating capital	8,000	5%	400	—	400
Labour	12 mo.	\$100	1200	—	1200
Son's Contribution					
Labour	12 mo.	\$100	—	\$1,200	1,200
Total Value of Contributions	—	—	\$2,480	\$1,200	\$3,680
Percentage contributed by each			66%	34%	100%

Thus the net farm income for the year would be divided between the father and son. Sixty-six percent would be credited to the father and thirty-four percent going to the son.

The Net Farm Income

Simply stated the net farm income or 'profit' can be shown as an equation.

Net Farm Income = Cash Receipts — Cash Expenditures + Change in Inventory.

The net farm income excluded household expenses or labour contributed by the families concerned.

If we assume the net farm income from our example to be \$3,500 (exclusive of \$2,400 in wages already paid out) we will then have \$1,100 'profit' to be divided between father and son. The father will receive $66 \times \$1,100 = \726 and the son $34 \times \$1,100 = \374 .

The father's total income for the year, including interest on his capital investment, would be: interest \$1,200; labour \$1,200; share of profit \$726 for a total of \$4,206. The son's total income would be \$1,200 for labour plus \$374 for his share of profit for a total of \$1,574. You will note that interest on capital is regarded as a cash expenditure the same as annual interest and principle payments on borrowed capital.

Buying into the Farm

If the son is young and not married he might find it possible to re-invest his share of the profit (\$374 in our example) in the farm. The more money he has invested the more he stands to gain. The father may withdraw some of his capital to match what the son puts in if he wishes. If he is younger he may leave it in the farm as an investment security for the future.

In some cases the son is encouraged to first obtain title to the moveable farm property (operating capital) like livestock, machinery and equipment, feed and grain, fertilizer and seed, etc. He may buy into the farm real estate later when the father retires or desires to transfer some of these assets in favour of the son for a cash return. The advantage to this system is that the father will retain his investment in the farm longer while the son concentrates on building up the working capital. This procedure will assure a larger farm net income and a more secure risk for both parties.

In Conclusion

Financing and operations of a modern farm business is a complicated matter. There is no better note to conclude on perhaps than to re-emphasize the importance of good farm management to provide an adequate income for the families concerned.

There is no magic in a Father-Son Business Agreement. Above all we have to approach such a partnership agreement with the facts in front of us, good legal opinion on one side of us, financial opinion on the other side, while far to the rear we should keep undercover the sentiment which might make impossible arriving at a workable agreement.

Help is available to you which you should make full use of. More details about such plans are contained in the bulletin "Family Farm Business Arrangements" available from the Economics Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph Ontario. The Farm Economics Department at Macdonald College has a Farm Account Book for keeping all the records you require. The staff also will assist in closing, summarizing, and analyzing the records. In your own locality the local Bank Manager, Lawyer, and Agronomist would be invaluable help in setting up an agreement best suited to your needs. The Canadian Bank of Commerce booklet "Keeping the Farm in the Family" outlines the principles in easy to read form. This can be obtained from any of the Bank's branches or from the Adult Education Service at Macdonald College.

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FARM FORUM

— NEWS and VIEWS —

Edited by Leslie G. Young
Provincial Secretary

The Fall Council Meeting

The finances, fall rallies, and revision of the constitution of the Quebec Farm Forum Association seemed to set the tone of the provincial council meeting held during September in the Seminar Room at Macdonald College with 19 persons present.

Finances and the budget were given first consideration. Membership fees were not increased. However, a major change was effected in the method of their collection. The previous method was a fee of \$1.50 per family and a county allotment of \$3.50 per family, making a total of \$5.00 per family. The drawbacks with this system were that records were hard to keep, collection of county allotments dragged out over the whole year and were often not completed, the association became short of funds and there was very little the office could do about it.

Under the new arrangement the membership fee is \$5.00 per registered family to be paid by December 15th of each year, otherwise the Association ceases to serve those groups that fail to pay the agreed fees.

There are several methods of paying the fees; simplest being for the secretary of each forum to collect \$5.00 from each member family and submit the money to the office along with the members' names. However, if the forum wishes to raise part of the fees through collective effort outside of the immediate group and have the members contribute the balance, it makes no difference as long as the office receives the names of the members and the total fees. The other method is for the District to raise part of the five dollars and the County Secretary to collect the balance from the members and remit the total fees for the District and the names of members concerned.

Total revenue to April 30th, 1956, is estimated at \$7,880.00. This estimate is based on the assumption that there will be only 700 members which would seem to be quite conservative. Estimated expenditure is about \$7,925.00. Salaries and travel expenses have taken the big cut while Leadership Training has been omitted from the budget this year.

In a splendid effort to help farm forums in Quebec Dr. H. G. Dion announced that Macdonald College would make available to the forums \$250.00 to be used for folk schools, leadership courses, etc.

A lively discussion arose as to whether Quebec Forums would continue to be a member body of the Canadian Fed-

eration of Agriculture. Agreement was finally reached that forum membership in that organization would continue this year, even though fees and travel expenses for meetings are costing approximately \$1,000.00.

The dates of the fall rallies were discussed and a tentative schedule drawn up that would cut travel expenses and time for the secretary to a bare minimum. To do this, rallies in a surrounding district are scheduled for the same week.

The annual reading of the constitution set off a brisk discussion on amendments and revisions. A motion was finally passed to the effect that anyone having any suggestions regarding the constitution should put them before the executive meeting to be held in February, 1956.

Action was taken on the drought situation in parts of Quebec when the secretary was directed to write to the provincial and federal Premiers and Ministers of Agriculture asking for assistance for stricken farmers. Routine business filled out the agenda for the day.

A buffet lunch sponsored by Dr. Dion and attended by Forum Delegates and Macdonald College staff members provided an opportunity for extended discussion during the noon hour.

The Ont.-Que. Regional Workshop

More and better Farm Forums — do we need them? If so how do we realize our objective? This was the question put before the 5 day Ontario-Quebec Regional Workshop held at the Mount Airy Hotel, Lansdowne, Ont., recently.

The conclusion reached was that we need more Forums and, in order to accomplish this, we must have better Forums. Delegates from other farm organizations stressed the importance of Forums and pointed out that Farm Forum not only provides leadership training but is also the one medium which enables them to contact readily and quickly a large number of the people in an area.

The next question was how are more and better Forums to be obtained. Participants agreed that it was impossible for provincial secretaries to work with individual groups and that strong county committees were necessary.

Ontario, with its well established county committees, indicated that a better method of co-ordinating farm or organizational activities with Farm Forum was necessary. County setups varied so that no definite solution could be found for this problem. However, county or township meetings for all Forum members were suggested for the fourth Monday night of each month. Any action which

might be deemed necessary and which might arise out of the discussions of the three previous Monday nights could be taken through the action organizations at this time. A working relationship such as the one proposed would make both Farm Forum and the action organization more beneficial to farmers.

Quebec delegates pointed out that their county committees were not developed to the extent of those in Ontario and that there was no true action organization for English speaking farmers in Quebec. A quick glance was taken at a proposed action organization and the relationship that might be established between it and the Quebec Farm Forum Association. Ontario delegates suggested that if such a thing developed the logical step would be for it to take over Quebec Farm Forum Association's membership in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, making Farm Forums in Quebec, as in Ontario, an entirely educational program, and at the same time provide English speaking farmers with an effective action organization. A relationship could then be established between Farm Forums and the action organization similar to that proposed for Ontario. Several delegates stressed the danger involved in using Farm Forum as an action organization and that the suggested arrangement would eliminate this danger.

County workshops under the guidance of the provincial secretary were suggested as an effective means of strengthening the county committees. The role of the chairman or discussion leader, secretary, and publicity agent could be demonstrated at these one-day meetings. Such a meeting would afford an excellent opportunity for suggestions to improve the forum program as well as being the best means of advertisement of the services which it can give.

Some of the delegates present were:

Ray Hergott — Director of field services, Ont. Fed. of Agr., Breslau, Ont.

Ernest Bradley — Veterans Land Act, Bowmanville, Ont.

Ernie Moores — Co-operators Insurance Association, Toronto, Ont.

Harold Bennett — Co-operators Insurance Association, Algonquin, Ont.

Sam Black — Co-operators Insurance Association, Bowmanville, Ont.

Doug. Bennett — Manager Leeds Co-op Medical Services, Brockville, Ont.

Walter Hodgman — Pres. Que. Farm Forum Assoc., Birchton, Que.

Floyd Griesbach — Sec. Nat. Farm Radio Forum, 113 St. George St., Toronto.

Jack McPherson — Sec. Ont. Farm Radio Forum, 409 Huron St., Toronto, Ont.

Leslie Young — Sec. Que. Farm Radio Forum, Box 237, Macdonald College, Que.

TOPICS

FIRST SERIES

- Oct. 31 — **TEACHER OR SITTER?**
Why is there a rural teacher shortage?
How can it be overcome?
- Nov. 7 — **FIRE ON THE FARM**
How can we control farm fires effectively?
- Nov. 14 — **IS LOCAL GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVE?**
What are the functions and value of local government in rural areas?
- Nov. 21 — **FOURTH NIGHT**

SECOND SERIES

- Nov. 28 — **WHY KEEP FARM ACCOUNTS?**
How valuable is bookkeeping as an aid to farm management?
- Dec. 5 — **RETIREMENT PLAN FOR FARMERS**
How should farmers finance for their old age?
- Dec. 12 — **PLANNING AGAINST DISASTER**
Do farmers need a civil defense organization to meet national or regional emergencies?
- Dec. 19 — **FOURTH NIGHT**

THIRD SERIES

- Jan. 2 — **NEW CANADIANS**
How can we help new Canadians settle into our farm communities?
- Jan. 9 — **WHO BENEFITS FROM PRICE SUPPORTS?**
Do price supports benefit the general public in addition to helping the farmer?
- Jan. 16 — **THE FARMER AND GOVERNMENT**
How could farmers be more effective in their political strategy for agriculture?
- Jan. 23 — **FOURTH NIGHT**

FOURTH SERIES

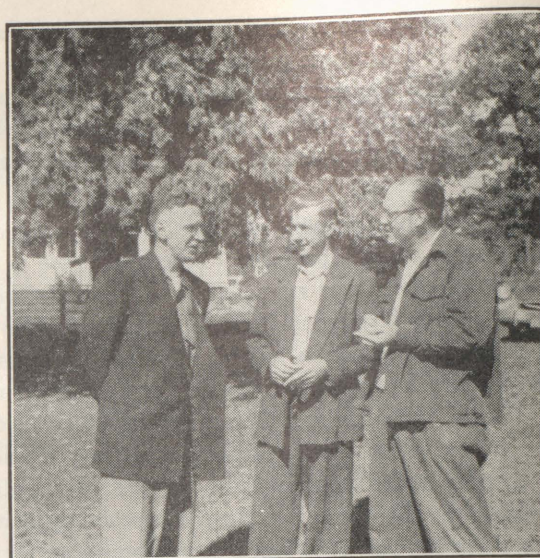
- Jan. 30 — **THE FAMILY FARM**
Should we continue to farm on the present basis? If not, what changes need to be made?
- Feb. 6 — **FATHER-SON PARTNERSHIPS**
What is the best type of partnership arrangement between father and son?
- Feb. 13 — **GOVERNMENT OR PRODUCER MARKETING BOARDS**
Which is best for the marketing of the various farm products?
- Feb. 20 — **FOURTH NIGHT**

FIFTH SERIES

- Feb. 27 — **PAYING FOR OUR HEALTH**
Two Canadian experiments in providing medical and hospital services.
- Mar. 5 — **TRADE AND TARIFFS**
How far should Canadian farmers go towards freer trade through international agreements such as G. A. T. T.?
- Mar. 12 — **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR AGRICULTURE**
What is it? Do we need it? Can we afford it?
- Mar. 19 — **FOURTH NIGHT**



Victor Morrow, Hastings Ont., discussed Folk Schools with Otis McGregor. Morrow was fieldman this year for the Ontario Folk School Council.



In deep discussion at the Ontario—Quebec Regional Farm Forum Workshops are Otis McGregor, assistant fieldman, Lambton Country Federation Agriculture; Leslie Young, Quebec Farm Forum Secretary; and Jack McPherson Secretary of Ontario Farm Forum.

C.F.A. Directors Meet at Sherbrooke

The steady decline of net farm incomes since 1951 and the prospect of this continuing for at least another year dominated the thinking of the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture which represents 425,000 farm families across Canada. A meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada Board of Directors, a member body of the C.F.A., was held just previous to the Federation meeting. Both were held during September in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Federation economist, Dr. E. C. Hope, noted in his address to an open meeting attended by local French-speaking and English-speaking farmers, that the overall price picture in 1956 will be dominated by the outlook for the "big four"—wheat, dairying, cattle and hogs. These four enterprises produce two-thirds of the entire farm income in Canada.

Grains

Dr. Hope expressed concern over the wheat and coarse grain outlook. Large supplies of wheat, rice and animal feed grains are now available in world market. North American wheat supplies are at record levels with good harvest prospects. The U.S. and Argentine governments last year accelerated trade in wheat by a system of subsidized exports. Despite present talks in Ottawa, Canadian prices will be subjected to excessive pressures from U.S. efforts to reduce their surplus grain stocks.

Dairying

Despite increasing storage stocks of butter at the present time, Dr. Hope foresees, by the spring of 1957, a balance between our annual rate of consumption and our

annual rate of production (325 million pounds per year). In the 18 months between now and then we can expect storage stocks to increase by another 12 million pounds over the present 57 million pounds. The figures are based on the prediction that milk production will remain unchanged until that time.

During the discussion period, Dr. Hope told his audience that the figures on present storage stocks could not be taken to mean that much in 'surplus'. He stated that normally 1½ months supply is kept in storage anyway which, at the present consumption rate, would amount to 27 million pounds. The problem then is to what to do with the 30 million pounds of excess butter now on hand.

The C.F.A. economist expressed hope that the international market for dairy products would improve in 1956. After a rapid increase in world dairying from 1948 to 1953, there is some indication that production will decrease somewhat from record levels this year.

Hogs and Cattle

Supplies of cattle and hogs are expected to increase this coming year. Moderate increases in consumer demand will not likely prevent prices in 1956 averaging a little lower than this year.

Dr. Hope pointed out to delegates that the large increase in calves on farms this year, indicated that cattle numbers may go higher for one more year. Despite heavier cattle marketing this year the full weight of marketing has not yet been felt. A widespread drought in major beef producing areas, seasonal unemployment, and

a further drop in farm income could trigger off extremely heavy marketings anytime within the next two years.

Hog production is expected to expand further in 1956 in the U.S. which is presently about 16 percent above 1954 levels due to very large feed supplies in storage. Our own rate of slaughterings in 1955 are 20 percent over the 1954 period. The upward trend of hog slaughterings in Canada will continue well into the middle of 1956.

Dr. Hannam Speaks

Dr. H. H. Hannam, C.F.A. president, declared that to-day farming as an occupation has prestige. "The transformation there has been in the place and status accorded agriculture in our Canadian economy" the speaker felt was due to the fact farm people have been united on a nation-wide basis. "Let us remember that very few of our achievements would have been possible if we had approached them as one commodity alone or as one region alone" Dr. Hannam pointed out.

The C.F.A. president left no doubt with his audience that because farmers were united as Canadians, they have developed strength and influence. They now help to shape national and international policies of all kinds, but especially those affecting agriculture. It was 20 years ago that the Federation idea was born — one national organization to speak for all farmers and present their views to the Canadian government.

Dr. Hannam summarized the positive achievements of the Federation by way of legislation already on the Federal statutes: the Canadian Wheat Board; the price support system on butter; the freight assistance on feed grain to the East; regulation for setting up producer marketing boards; farm income tax averaging; tariff changes and the like. For 12 years the Federation has had a national advisory committee, advisory to the Federal Minister of Agriculture and now to the Prices Support Board as well. Briefs are prepared for presentation to the Cabinet, the various Royal Commissions; the Tariff and Transport Boards; and to several House of Commons and Senate Committees and Enquiries. In short wherever farm policies are being formulated and farmers interests are at stake, the C.F.A. brings farm opinion to bear.

Dairy Farmers Report

Dairy Farmers of Canada president Gilbert MacMillan of Huntingdon, Quebec, himself a C.F.A. director for his national organization, reported on behalf of the delegates from dairy groups which met for two days previous to the full C.F.A. meeting.

It was felt that an export market should be found for at least an equal amount of butter to the amount imported during the low-supply period of 1951-52 when 22 million pounds were brought in to meet consumer requirements.

Dairy Farmers representatives declared emphatically that the producer price of 58 cents a pound for butterfat would have to be maintained unless the entire price structure of the dairy industry was to be demoralized.

The directors of the national dairy group felt that the federal butter program for aid to institutions should be further explored. They suggested expanded promotional efforts with the consuming public and a concerted effort to get hotels and restaurants to make both cheese and butter more liberally available on their tables.

In view of the present state of storage stocks of butter, Mr. MacMillan saw a real need for an export program selling butter in an orderly manner at world prices without bringing price support levels in Canada down. Dairy farmers were confident that if 'surplus' stocks were removed, the butter consumption and production levels would be such that the situation would be corrected within 2 years time.

Other resolutions put before the meeting called for federal support to provincial plans for free milk to children in primary and secondary schools.

Discussion

Dr. Hope, Mr. MacMillan, Roy Grant, who reported for the Hog Committee of the C.F.A., and other directors, were kept busy answering the questions of 150 farmers from Sherbrooke region who crowded the hotel meeting room. Jean-Baptiste Le Moyen, affable president of Quebec's U.C.C., busily made translation and kept proceedings humming in French and English.

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Laquemac 1955

"Inertia exists when custom rather than reason is the basic of behaviour." This statement could have been the keynote of the thirteenth annual session of Camp Laquemac. The summer school in Adult Education this year had its usual seminars and skill groups. 109 people who gathered for the opening worked together for ten days on group discussion methods — community music and recreation, drama and publicity. They enjoyed the camp setting in what was unusually warm weather for the end of August in the Laurentians. They appreciated meeting visitors from other Canadian provinces as well as from Sweden, Germany, Wales and the United States. But what they will remember longest and consider most significant were the features that it is least easy to describe to people who were not there. Not that there is any mystery about it but it is seldom that communities attempt to examine the methods they use — in organizing or educating, and rarely do they try to appraise the process by which opinion is changed or objectives are achieved. In this session, — with greater success than in most, the students at the camp school became conscious of the *process* of education and in doing so they gained deepened understanding of how it works.

This was not because they were different from the people of other years. As usual, nearly all of them had experience with some form of Adult Education in their jobs or their home communities. There were a few social workers, a few teachers, five labour union officers — about a dozen farm people (most of them from Ontario), a larger number from Government Departments of Health, Agriculture, etc., several University extension workers — half a dozen business executives, some office workers. The rest identified themselves as students, or housewives. This last category, of course, included a wide range of talents. As usual, too, there was a variety of race, religions and national background. Again, about equal numbers of English-Speaking and French-Speaking people were recruited by the sponsoring institutions, Laval and Macdonald.

The leader group was a strong one. Most were drawn from University staff. Roger Marier and David Kirk from the McGill School of Social Work, Simone Paré, Gabriel Vigneault and Gaudry Delisle from Quebec, Guy Beaugrand Champagne of University of Montreal. There were also, Dr. J. Roby Kidd, director of the CAAE, Harold Harton, recreation specialist from Toronto and Jean Hunter Morrison of Ottawa, in charge of discussions. Zilphia Horton of the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee and Per and Carol Stensland, leaders in the Adult Education Assoc. came from the United States.

There was talent in abundance, stimulating discussion at all hours of the day and many of the night, as well as plenty of opportunity for social recreation. But it was the dramatic intrusion into the program about two

thirds the way through that drew attention to the fact that the enjoyment of talent and talk and fun is not enough. An assembly of the whole camp listened while selected leaders rehearsed the pre-planning sessions and posed the question of how to plan so that people are involved and take part in the development of a program.

Speeches do not normally figure largely in Laquemac programs. Most sessions are of the seminar type. The use of two languages seems to require this. But it was a speech that challenged the imagination of this year's group, — a speech by Leon Dion, political science lecturer of Laval's Faculty of Social Science. In vividly sincere words he emphasized the importance of freedom of the mind. He urged the use of reason in examining the techniques used by educators, in scrutinizing the kinds of ideas and the sets of values that are implied in the causes we sponsor. "Is there an attitude expected from the individual towards the group — and in the political sphere towards the collectivity — and if so, what is this attitude? Are adults educated in and for "democracy" or educated in such a way that they can be critical of everything — including democracy?" he asked. So many influences in modern lifetend to submerge the individual to make him acquiesce in things as they are, — to conform, — that educators have a special responsibility to encourage the use of reason.

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Late Fall Care of Landscape Plantings

by Patricia Harney

Winter injury to plants is largely due to two factors; severe cold and the loss of moisture from shoots and branches.

Severe cold causes twigs, stems and roots to freeze with a consequent breaking down of the cell tissues, which will cause portions of the plant, if not the entire plant, to die.

Loss of moisture from shoots and branches is due to the effect of strong, drying winds during periods of brilliant winter sunshine. This is just as frequently a cause of winterkilling as is freezing. The evaporation of moisture continues at a slow rate throughout winter, and to supply this moisture the roots must continue to absorb water. When there are long periods of windy, sunny days the roots are unable to supply the moisture rapidly enough, and part of the plant, if not the whole plant, will die. If rainfall has been slight during the autumn the ground should be soaked thoroughly before it freezes. This precaution may save many plants from bad winter injury.

It is not really worthwhile to plant shrubs and evergreens that are not hardy in our district. Those which are winter-hardy will not require any protection, and those that are not hardy may or may not survive even though protected, depending on the severity of the winter. It is rather disappointing to take excellent care of a plant for several years only to have it killed during one severe winter.

Although hardy evergreens have been planted it is advisable to protect them during their first winter. This may be done by covering them with evergreen boughs, or by placing straw mats around them. The practice of binding evergreens with burlap causes more harm than if the plants were left unprotected. The burlap cuts down air circulation, and causes condensation that will freeze if the temperature drops rapidly.

Perennial beds and beds containing spring-flowering bulbs may be protected with a mulch of strawy manure or hardwood leaves held in place with evergreen boughs. The mulch should only be applied after the ground has frozen. If applied too soon the plants may come out of dormancy and be killed by the first severe cold weather.

All twigs and fallen leaves in flower gardens of any type, and particularly those in rose gardens, should be raked up and burned to prevent them from harboring diseases over winter.

Soil should be mounded around rose plants, such as Hybrid Tea Roses, to a height of 10 to 12 inches. This mound of earth will protect the crown of the plant and prevent the wood and buds of the lower portion of the stem from drying out. After the ground has frozen, a mulch of strawy manure or a layer of evergreen boughs may be spread over the beds.

The best way of protecting climbing roses is to remove the canes from the trellis in October, lay them on the ground and mound soil around the base of the plant. The canes will probably have to be wedged in place with two strong pieces of wood driven into the ground on either side of the plant. When the ground has frozen, the mound of soil and the canes may be covered with evergreen boughs.

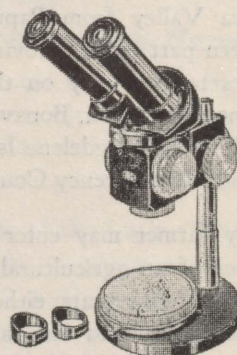
Briefly, the points to be remembered in winter protection of ornamentals are:

1. Use plants that are hardy.
2. Do not winter mulch until the ground is frozen.
3. Do not use materials that will cut off air circulation completely.
4. Be sure that plants have an adequate supply of moisture during the fall, as winter injury is caused by drying of the tissues as well as by actual freezing.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
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Honours Paid To Progressive Farmers

FIFTY-ONE of Quebec's better farmers were honoured by the province this fall with the presentation of gold, silver and bronze medals earned in the course of the Agricultural Merit competition which was in progress throughout the summer. The awards were presented in the course of the traditional banquet held at Quebec during fair week, presided over by Minister of Agriculture Barre, Premier Duplessis was on hand to extend his personal congratulations to the winners; the Archbishop of Quebec, Msgr. Maurice Roy, cabinet ministers, members of parliament, the Mayor of Quebec and other notables made up an imposing head table.

The Order of Agricultural Merit was founded in 1889 and these farm contests have been held yearly since 1890. For the purposes of the contest the province is divided into five districts. District No. 1, in which this year's contest was held, comprises the counties of the Montreal area. No. 2 takes in the Eastern Townships and the counties in the valleys of the Yamaska and Richelieu rivers. The counties south of the Saint Lawrence, Nicolet and Temiscouata, plus the parishes south of the counties of Quebec and Montmorency, make up District 3. No. 4 takes in the counties on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Montcalm to Portneuf and those of the Ottawa Valley from Papineau to Temiscamingue. The northern part of the provinces makes up District 5, from Abitibi to Saguenay on the north shore and Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia, Bonaventure and Gaspé on the south, as well as the Magdelene Islands and the parishes on Quebec and Montmorency Counties not included in District 3.

Any farmer may enter the contest provided he is a member of an agricultural society has lived on his farm for at least five years, either as owner or renter, farms at least 60 acres and has taken part in a better farming programme during the previous five year period.

There are four categories of achievement. The Diploma of Merit is awarded to any contestant who makes between 65% and 75% when his farm is judged. A bronze medal and the title of Knight of Agricultural Merit goes to anyone making between 75% and 85%. Those who score over 85% receive a silver medal and the title Officer of Agricultural Merit. The gold medal, the title Commander, and a Diploma of Exceptional Merit go to the

man who leads all the contestants, provided he has previously won a silver medal.

Two sections are set up in the gold medal part of the contest; one for professional farmers and one for "amateur" or hobby farmers whose operations, though carried on as a sideline to other business interests, nevertheless have made outstanding contributions, through the provision of better breeding stock and other means, to farming as a whole in Quebec. Finally, occasionally presentations are made to individuals who, though not farmers, have made contributions through scientific research, administrative achievements, etc., to the progress of agriculture.

Judging is done by a committee of three plus a secretary whose task is to prepare an exhaustive and profusely illustrated report. In their work, the judges adhere strictly to the rules and regulations which were laid down over 60 years ago, from which we quote a part:

"The judges shall base their scoring on the merits of the farming operation, without regard to the quality of the soil, the type of farming or the system of improvement used. They will establish to what extent the contestant can be considered as a model according to the way he runs his farm profitably while maintaining or improving its condition.

"In judging the farm buildings the judges shall start with the farm home, paying attention to its location, and to all factors that would make it a comfortable place in which to live. Barns, stables, pig pens, sheep pens, etc., shall be carefully inspected, and special attention should be paid to the farm dairy, poultry quarters, ice houses, etc. All machinery shall be looked at, and the judges shall take particular note of any improvements or innovations that the farmer may have put into practice, reporting on any that may be usefully tried on other farms."

Romeo Sedillot, Gold Medallist

Romeo Sedillot, St. Mathieu de Laprairie, bears a name which is no stranger to the Agricultural Merit winner's lists. In 1930 his father, Pierre Sedillot, won a bronze medal. Fifteen years later his brother Leon was the gold medal winner. And this year Romeo himself saw his efforts at good farming rewarded with the presentation of the highest award for merit which the province can make.

Mr. Sedillot has been farming his place for 23 years, carrying on a mixed-farming enterprise with emphasis on dairy farming. His 310 acres are mostly light soil, which is well drained and fertile and on which soil acidity is not a problem. He uses the Richard plowing system and runs a five-year rotation. From his 150 acres of grassland he took off 300 tons of hay this year and his oat crop amounted to 2500 bushels with a yield of fifty bushels to the acre.



Mr. Sedillot, wearing the collar of the Order of Agricultural Merit, cracks a joke with Premier Duplessis.

He has a good sized stock of animals; 68 head of Holsteins headed by a high quality sire with 35 milking cows which average 13,200 pounds of milk. Constant and rigorous culling, coupled with good feeding practices, keeps the herd at the top productivity. He has a contract to supply a city dairy with 416,000 pounds of milk a year, and has been supplying milk to the same dairy for many years.

Five years ago he added another farm to his holdings, and has spent a lot of time and money improving what was a very average property. His success can be judged by the fact that when he took it over the hay crop was 250 bales. This summer he took off 2,640 bales from the same land.

The farm is highly mechanized; electricity does most of the heavy work, and he mixes all his rations at home. In all the routines Mrs. Sedillot works along with her husband, and their young sons show such an interest in all the farm work that it seems evident they will continue in their parents' footsteps.

Contractor Wins Amateur Award

Mr. H. J. O'Connell, a well-known general contractor, is a keen amateur farmer and has brought to farming the business methods which have brought him such outstanding financial success. His 265 acre farm at Ste. Genevieve, which he bought some 12 years ago, now has twice as much area under cultivation as formerly, and except for a 12 acre woodlot and 5 acres of natural pastureland, the

whole area is under cultivation. The most modern of methods is the rule here, and crops of Montcalm barley, Roxton oats, potatoes, corn and hay give highly satisfactory returns.

His Ayrshire herd consists at the moment of 4 bulls, 29 cows, all on R.O.P., and some 30 head of young stock. Average production of the milking herd is 8,700 pounds. The farm manager is J. J. St. Germain and the farm operations are planned in collaboration with agronome J. A. Lafortune.

In addition to his dairy herd, Mr. O'Connell has a stable of good horses, and his entries are to be found at all the major exhibitions.

In decorating Mr. O'Connell with the title of Commander, the province pays tribute to a business man who is devoting a good portion of his leisure time to the advancement of farming by applying modern scientific knowledge to the practice of agriculture.



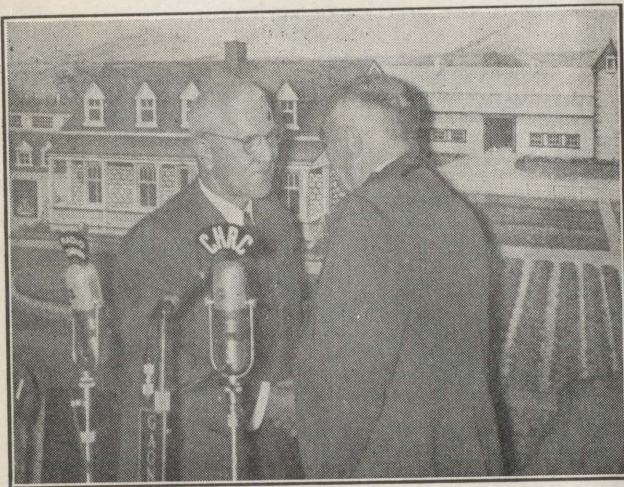
H. J. O'Connell is decorated with the Order of Agricultural Merit by Premier Duplessis.

Three Honourary Commanders Named

Three men who have contributed in no small measure to the progress of agriculture in Quebec during their lifetimes were decorated with the medal of Honourary Commanders: A. Gratton, E. A. Lods and W. Labbe.

Adhemar Gratton, a graduate of the Institut Agricole d'Oka, returned to the staff of his alma mater as professor of poultry husbandry in 1932. He is convinced, as all who know him will agree, that the poultry business is a good one to be in, and he proves it in his own case by the way he operates his own flock, which has a continent-wide reputation. The results of his research, particularly in poultry feeding programmes, have already proved of great interest and profit to other breeders, with whom he has shared his findings. President of the Quebec R.O.P. Breeders' Association, he is recognized as an authority on the poultry industry and the province is happy to recognize his competence in naming him a Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Mr. Lods, Professor of Agronomy at Macdonald College, is the creator of the Roxton and Shefford varieties of oats and of Montcalm barley, and a collaborator in the creation of Banner, Cartier and Mabel cats, of Pontiac and Byng barley and of Horton fall rye. In addition to his normal duties as a college professor and a plant breeder, he has found time for public service as a member of the Quebec Seed Board (of which he is now the president), a member of the Barley Improvement Institute and a member of the Quebec Agricultural Research Council. He is a past president of the Corporation des Agronomes and in 1947 the University of Montreal conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. As a plant breeder and research worker, his achievements have benefitted agriculture far beyond the boundaries of the province.



Minister of Agriculture Barre congratulates Prof. Lods after he had received the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Wilfrid Labbe, Minister without portfolio, attached to the Department of Agriculture as advisor, is the fourth generation on the family farm at Ste. Victoire de Victoriaville, where he devotes as much time to the raising of Belgian horses as his governmental duties permit. Mayor of his home parish since 1936, founder and first president of the Union of Municipalities, past president of the Arthabaska Agricultural Society after having been president for nine years of the local U.C.C. group, his life has been devoted to agriculture and its improvement. A very capable horse judge whose services have been in demand at many exhibitions, he, in company with the Hon. Antonio Elie, represented the province at a world meeting of pure bred horse breeders held two years ago in France.

In his present position he continues to exert a great influence in agricultural affairs in this province as farmer, breeder, co-operator and advisor, and richly deserves the honour which his new title carries.

Agronomes Impressed On Pasture Tour

Agronomes from far and near in Quebec gathered some 100 strong last month to have a look at the fertilized pasture work that has been going on in Huntingdon County for the past three years. Accompanying them were representatives of the provincial government and technicians of the C.I.L., the company which has been behind the programme since it started.

Originator of the project, which takes in 25 farms, is Leo Beaudin, Huntingdon County agronome, who is convinced that fertilized pastures, located near the farm house are the answer to economical milk production; economical both in money and in time. Take the farm of Albert Biette, for example. He has a little over 4 acres of improved pasture, located just across the yard from the house. As he puts it, his cows eat when the family does. Three times a day the cows are turned into the grazing pasture for about an hour, then they are driven into the loafing pasture behind the barn where they spend the rest of their time. These three hours of feeding on proper pasture is enough to permit his 10 milking cows to average 10,397 pounds of milk; before he started on his pasture improvement programme, 9 cows averaged 5,776 pounds. A little grain in May and June this year was all the supplementary feed they got. He claims this improved yield has nothing to do with the cows he is milking, since most of the cows are the same ones that he was milking when they were getting what they could on his regular pastures three years ago.

Other farmers visited during the day-long tour, which was marred by almost continuous rain, told much the same story. Their only regret was that the visiting agronomes had not come in the middle of the summer, to see these improved pastures green and succulent, while surrounding fields were burnt by lack of rain.



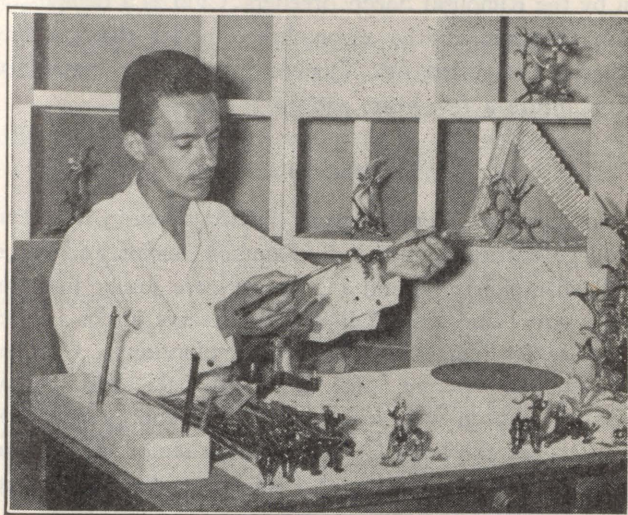
Leo Beaudin (with microphone) with M. Girouard, one of the farmers who is highly pleased that he took Mr. Beaudin's advice three years ago.

Quebec's Fair Bigger Than Usual

ALMOST 5000 more people passed through the gates at the Quebec Fair this year than last, attracted by the beautiful weather and the reports of interesting things to be seen. Apart from the usual spectator attractions of Midway, a racing programme and the like, the agricultural section which, after all, is the chief reason for the exhibition, was one of the best that has been put on for a long time. The agricultural building where the livestock judging goes on is admirably suited for spectator participation; there are an abundance of comfortable seats lining one side of the building, lighting is good, the livestock programmes are well prepared and the commentary following the judging of each class is well amplified so that everybody can hear what is being said and, with the help of the catalogue, follow the judging class without any confusion. These are perhaps some of the reasons why the ringside audience was always good, and especially so for the livestock parade, when almost every seat was occupied.

Something new this year was a demonstration every night by various farm implement companies, showing how their tractors could be hitched easily to their plows, manure spreaders, etc., and how manoeuvrable their particular brand of machinery is. The city folk of Quebec seemed to get great enjoyment from this feature, and it is certain that the demonstrators got a lot of good advertising in return for their efforts.

The Industrial Building was filled as usual with displays by local merchants, various government departments, with the customary booths where wood-carving and various native handicrafts were on show. One booth, new this year, was that of Jean Noel Gaudreau of Montreal South, who put on a continuous demonstration of glass blowing, making beautiful little animals of all sorts



A rod of glass, a hot flame, and manual dexterity combine to make elaborate decorations.

from rods of coloured glass, using only a blowtorch and his own skill.

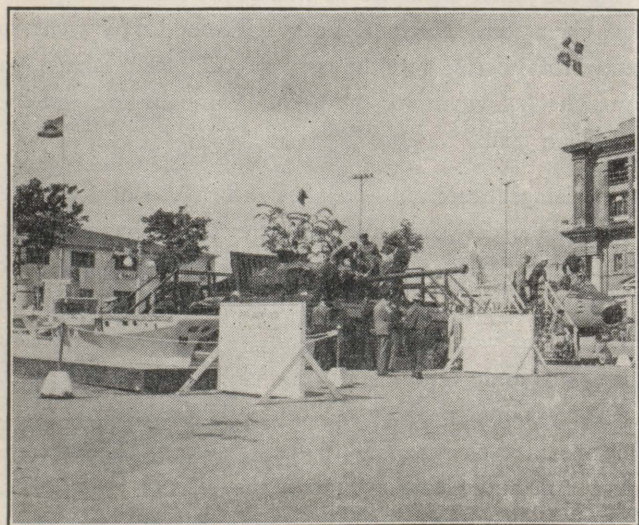
The Department of Colonization featured its usual huge panorama, this year a scene from the Gaspé region of Grande Vallée, and Lands and Forests again stressed fire prevention. The Ministry of Health and Welfare stressed traffic safety, and its entire display was built around this theme. On the grounds the Armed Forces dominated the plaza in front of the Main Building, with elaborate displays by Army, Navy and Air Force.

Horticultural products, honey and maple products were well displayed, the latter being particularly attractive in the glass-fronted booths which were extremely well lighted. The Horticulture Department's display of herbs, all growing in pots, was especially good and very complete, and the Parks Department's flower arrangements was most attractive.

The livestock show was a strong one and included herds of Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus and Herefords, brought for demonstration although they were not included in the regular prize lists. Beef people felt that the advertising value of having some of the better animals in Quebec on display was worth the cost and the effort of bringing them to the fair. They were particularly well received in the cattle parade, where they were shown to good advantage.

By breeds, livestock figures were:

Horses	115
Holstein	111
Ayrshire	102
Canadians	116
Jersey	54
Dual purpose Shorthorns	25
Hogs	145
Sheep	295
Poultry, etc.	1352



A model aircraft carrier, a tank and a jet fighter made up an impressive display for the Armed Forces.

The sheep show was the largest ever seen at Quebec, and included one lot of crossbred market lambs brought in by the Rimouski Sheep Breeders' Club as a demonstration of what can be accomplished under the breeding scheme introduced into Quebec by the Department of Agriculture a few years ago.

Livestock placings

In Ayrshires, honours were divided between the Levis College entries (junior bull champion, senior and grand bull champion); Roland Pigeon (reserve junior bull, reserve senior and grand bull and the reserve junior and reserve senior female and grand championships); Clement Beauchemin (senior and grand female and junior female). Pigeon won senior get of sire and progeny of dam classes, the Levis College took the senior herd, Beauchemin the junior get and J. Paul Legace the junior herd awards.

L. A. Sylvestre took the ribbon for the junior champion bull in the Canadian classes. Albani Nichols that for the grand champion bull while the other tops in this breed went to Jules Nichols and Lucien Desmarais. The Deschambault Farm School herd took the awards for all the group classes except the junior herd which went to L. A. Sylvestre.

Among the four Jersey herds that were out, honours were divided between E. A. Couture and Couture & Freres. The former took the junior and the reserve grand championships in the bull classes and the junior and the senior and grand ribbons for females. Couture & Freres had all the other championships except the big one, the senior and grand bull which went to A. Lavigne. E. A. Couture had all but one of the group prizes, the progeny of dam going to Couture & Freres.



Practically every seat in the big arena was taken when it came time for the cattle parade.

All the Holstein championships in the female classes went to Lionel Baril along with the rosette for the grand champion bull. The other male championships went to Albert Pepin who had the junior champion and the Hotel Dieu of Quebec with the reserve junior and the reserve senior and grand championships.

Pepin had the junior herd and the junior get of sire in the group classes, Baril the senior herd and senior get of sire, with the other, the progeny of dam, going to the Hotel Dieu.

There were two herds of dual-purpose Shorthorns out; J. Patoine from Honfleur took the reserve female championship, placed first with two-year old bulls and three year old cows in milk, and won the get of sire classes. The tops in all the other classes and championships went to C. N. Abbott of Vercheres.

The horse show was nothing to write home about; top placings went to Gilbert Arnold, Edmond Proteau, Francois Talbot and Couture & Frere in Belgians; to Arnold, L. A. Sylvestre, Ernest Sylvestre and Marcel Sylvestre in Canadians; Arnold, Osias Tremblay in Percherons.

J. H. Belanger was the heavy winner in the hog show, taking the junior and senior boar championships and the reserve for sows. He also took tops in herd, progeny of boar and progeny of sow. Francois Montminy had the reserve boar and Ernest Sylvestre the senior sow. Marcel Sylvestre showed the junior sow and Hactance Charpentier the reserve.

There were seven breeds of sheep at Quebec this year to make up the largest entry ever. In Cheviots Hactance Charpentier showed the champion ram and Robert Laberge the junior champion as well as the senior and junior ewe champions. North Country Cheviot prizes went to Stonycroft Farm, for the senior and grand champion ram, N. G. Bennett for the grand champion ewe and the champion lamb.

In Hampshires Azalus Lavallee and L. V. Burns divided the honours between them, and the Leicester tops went to Laureat Couture and L. P. McCarthy. J. B. Grenier took all the top awards in Oxfords, allowing only two classes to be won by N. G. Bennett. Robert Laberge had the senior and grand champion ram in Shropshires rams, J. A. Woodward taking the other championships except for one in each sex; Albani Nichols had the junior reserve ram and Georges Trahan the reserve junior ewe. Suffolk prizes were divided between Laberge and Francois Montminy.

Sherbrooke's 76th Plowing Match Drew Good Crowd

Seventy-two plowing experts — men, women and children — turned the sod on V. Patoine's farm on the Bromptonville Road just beyond Sherbrooke on October 1st. This was the seventy-sixth annual plowing match staged by the Sherbrooke Plowmen's Association and sixty tractor rigs and twelve teams of horses took part in the event. The number of entries took the organizers a little by surprise and they had to dash out at the last minute and measure out some additional land. The field was really a little small for the best arrangement of lands, considering the large entry list, but somehow or other everyone was fitted in, even though there was a bit of "up hill and down dale" to the field.

The proportion of tractors to horses was just about the reverse of what it was when the Association held its diamond jubilee match sixteen years ago. At that match there

were 60 teams of horses and only 10 or 12 tractors; this year the tractors outnumbered the horses five to one.

In match No. 1, jointer plow with skimmer there was only one entry. Edward Sarazin. In the placings of the other matches, the first place is given, and it is understood that the same contestant had best crown and finish, unless otherwise noted.

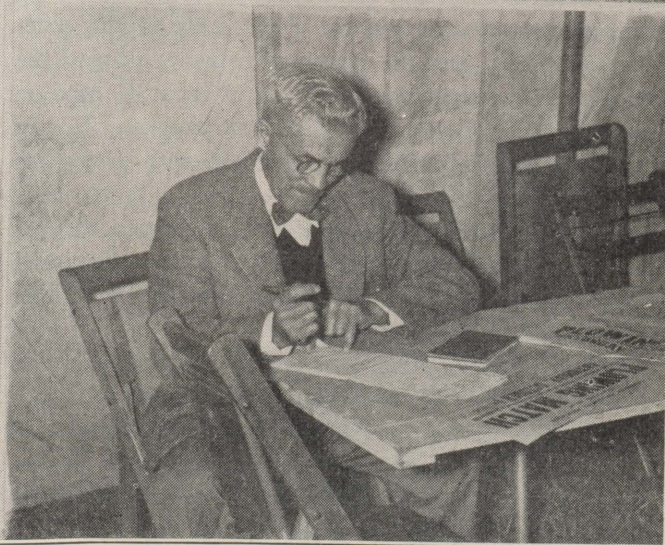
Match No. 2, Jointer plow: Norrie Bonallie.

Match No. 3, Walking plow open to boys under 18: Henry Musty. Alan Sutor, best finish.

Match No. 4, Walking plow, open to boys under 15: Leslie Sutor.

Match No. 5, Tractors, open to boys and girls 15 and under: Garth Beatty.

Match No. 6, Tractors, open to ladies: Mrs. Herbert Winget.



Top left: Nine-year old Robert Giroux was the only one in his class using a three-bottom plow. Top right: Albert Gagnon of Sherbrooke lets his Oliver 55 look after itself while he checks his furrows. Bottom left: The biggest rig on the field, this Case 400, was skilfully driven by Mrs. Milton Loomis of Waterville. Bottom right: Agronome MacDougall, who is also Secretary of the Sherbrooke Plowmen's Association, works on the scores in the officials' tent.

Match No. 7, Trailer plows, open to all comers: Donald Goodfellow; best finish, Charles Goodfellow.

Match No. 8, Tractor plows other than trailers: Gordon Patrick; best crown, Martin Bonnallie.

Match No. 9, Trailer or non-trailer plows, open to all comers: Keith Rose; best finish, Garth McElrae.

Match No. 10, open to men plowing with a tractor the first time at a plowing match: Milton Browne.

Keith Rose won the special for tractor plowing. Special prizes were also offered for ridges plowed by specific equipment. The Cockshutt special was won by Clayton Bernard, the Massey Harris by George McDonald, the Case by Herbert Winget with Mrs. Winget in second place and the John Deere by Gilles Lemay. Keith Rose took another special for the best crown on a field plowed with a tractor and Garth McElrae a prize for the best finish plowed with a tractor. Robert Brown was awarded the Rotary Club prize for the top boy or girl under 16 who had never before entered a plowing match.

There still hasn't been anybody to challenge Mr. H. R. McLeod's right to win the prize for the oldest plowman, and the youngest of several youngsters who were plowing like veterans was Gordon Parkinson of Waterville.

Angus Breeders First Picnic

Field days have been the rule for beef cattle breeders this summer and the latest group to hold a picnic (their first, by the way) is the Aberdeen Angus people. Something like 100 breeders and technicians met on Charles Graham farm at Pincourt on Ile Perrot on September 17th and carried out an interesting and instructive programme.

Arriving through the morning the visitors spent the first part of the day going through Mr. Graham's well-kept farm buildings and catching up on the news. A trip through the adjacent pasture where some of the cattle were on display gave the visitors a chance to examine the stock at close range. Mr. Graham runs about 40 head on his 120 acres where he and his farm manager, Jacques Houde operate on a four-year rotation with permanent pastures.

Herd manager Joe Sims gave a demonstration on hoof trimming which the visitors followed with interest, and later demonstrated various methods of preparing animals for the ring.

Classes of four young cows and four yearlings heifers provided Prof. L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College a chance to supervise the traditional judging contest, and he also had an opportunity to tell something of the experience gained from the experimental work with Angus which has been going on at the College for some years. He stressed the value of home-grown feed on a well-organized farm, so that purchased feed could be kept to a minimum. The same thought was expressed by Dr.

Mercier of the Lennoxville Station. Adrien Morin, the Secretary of the Club who, with B. McKellar, the President, organized the meeting, looked forward to a big development in beef cattle breeding in Quebec, and was optimistic about market possibilities.

High scorers in the judging contest were, in the junior class, Ken McOuat of St. Andrews East, Louise Payer of St. Sylvestre, Bob Nichol of Lennoxville and Jimmy Brass of Lachute. In the senior class came J. A. Lambert, Granby, Ardyth Painter, Lennoxville, Gustave Toupin, Oka and Jack McKellar of Dorion, all experts in this field.



Mr. Charles Graham, some of his fine Angus cattle, and, in the background, some of those attending the Angus picnic and field day last month.

Honey and Maple Kings Named

Emile Plante of Bowker Lake, Shefford County, and Paul Aime Dion, Honfleur, this year hold the titles of Honey King and Maple Products King respectively, by virtue of having submitted the best exhibits of these two products at the Quebec Fair last month. Their exploits were recognized publicly at a banquet tendered in their honour by the Department of Agriculture, at which presided J. H. Lavoie, Director of Horticulture, and attended by the Minister of Agriculture and other dignitaries.

Both men received handsome trophies donated by the Department of Trade and Commerce, cash prizes from the Exhibition and numerous other prizes offered by a host of industrial firms.

Anyone who has won first prize at any regional exhibition for honey and maple products is eligible to compete for the provincial crown, and this year entries in these classes were received from St. Hyacinthe, the Eastern Townships, the St. Maurice Valley and the Quebec district. In second and third place, winners of special prizes, were Albert Massicotte, St. Prosper, O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, Phileas Samson and Claude Pothier of Yamachiche.

Dear Readers:

Isn't this a beautiful time of year?

There seems to be a competition among the trees to see which can be the most gaily dressed. Would we exchange our seasons for those of less varied climates? I guess not; who would want to miss seeing the autumn leaves—a painter's dream, so glorious is their colouring. The urge to try to capture their beauty on canvas interrupts the last of the canning. Then I argue with myself as to which I shall let win—my material or my spiritual self, and I condescend to peel another tomato.

The tomatoes gave an abundant crop. With nearly 200 quarts canned I am saying "That's enough". Apparently all the sprays we used, D.D.T., Bordeaux and nicotine, all were very effective. Anyway, I have a double crop. Of course, the weather has been ideal for ripening them, too.

A few areas were touched by frost early in September. Our garden escaped, except the pumpkin vines which ran out into the field. A gentle rain over the week-end kept the fall feed in a luscious growing condition, on which the cows are milking well. So well, in fact, that a young cow freshening next month is still milking while an effort is being made to dry her up.

One topic of conversation around here is the fine quality of the colts Frank brought back from Vankleek Hill. They have just been weaned and are in excellent flesh and very well "put up". The farmers found themselves with old teams and are taking this opportunity to obtain new horses, as the colt and young horse population is very low. They are hoping for some matched pairs from them to exhibit at the Fair again as there was a shortage in the horse classes at this year's Show. If there is anything that makes for a good Fair it is a fine exhibit of horses; at least, that is the general opinion in this area.

Some very fine horseflesh was shown at Ayer's Cliff Fair, as well

as a large parade of dairy and beef cattle. The Calf Club show was the largest ever held, with 50 exhibitors from Stanstead and Compton Counties out. Fred came home quite encouraged with a red ribbon, first prize on his grade Holstein calf. He said, "When I saw I had so many calves to show against I just had to do my best."

Jim didn't go out to the "Cliff" fair this year as he was busy laying a new water line and spring walling. I expected the work would take at least a week but was surprised to hear that the 1,400 feet of pipe were laid in a day, and the spring walled too. He hired a bulldozer to dig the ditch; plastic pipe was laid in shavings and the bulldozer filled in the trench. The only difficulty they had was when they ran out of shavings and a stone was pushed in and cut the unprotected pipe.

Cementing a spring is quite an undertaking, too, but not the way Jim had it planned. He bought a four-foot cement culvert length and placed that in the spring, and by night they had the water running again.

Corn in the Townships is producing an excellent crop this year. I

have never seen so much good ensilage. This should help the milk flow throughout the winter and keep the stock in good condition.

We had our grain combined. It was a very small crop, about 35 bushels to the acre and we decided that we could save it all by combining it. We not only did this but we also saved on labour and board and did it for less than the binding and treshing would have cost. We left the straw in the field to plough in for humus and bought some baled straw. Now we are wondering if we should change to a one-way disc plow and we're going to make some enquiries.

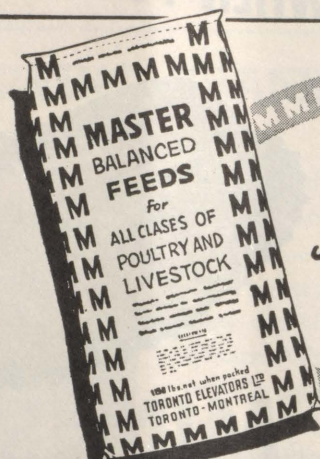
Our Forum is planning for the Leadership Forum. We have the sleeping and board arrangements planned, and we managed to borrow a piano—we were wondering what to do about that. Perhaps you'll be down there on opening night, which will begin with a church service at our country church. A couple of other nights will be open to the public, I expect, with the Institute and Farm Forums acting as hosts.

So the next time I write I'll be telling you all about it.

As ever,

Wally.

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MF-1

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THE MINER RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

Other qualities of the synthetic fabrics should also prove of advantage in the daily round of farm work. They provide more than usual warmth for their weight. They resist damage from moths and mildew. The fibres do not snag or rip readily, and they can take a lot of abrasion. Work clothes made from these new materials can be laundered at home with no special washing care required, and they dry quickly. When pressed the clothing holds its creases longer than that made from natural fibres.

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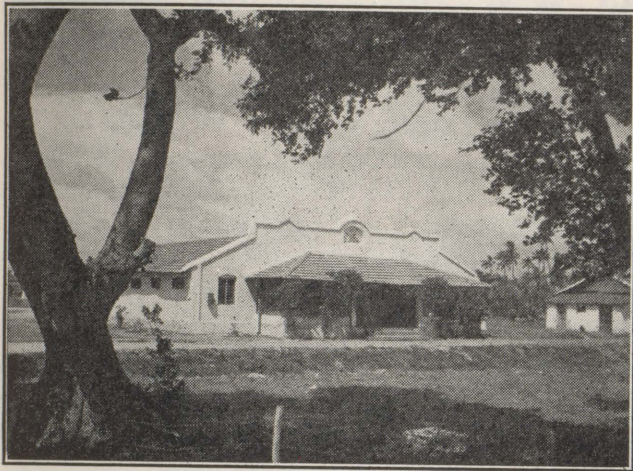


THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

GIVING THANKS

E. C. Ossington



The Bidyapith at Nanjangud in Mysore State is modelled on the People's College of Denmark. Here young peasants are taught handicrafts as well as modern agricultural methods so that through trade and cottage industries the meager income obtainable by farming may be supplemented.

The children have returned to school, the harvest is in, potatoes are in the cellar, the shelves are well stocked with preserves and pickles and many, too, have a deep freeze filled to capacity.

What a bustling, busy, happy woman the average Canadian rural housewife is! She and her family enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. Most of us have a good home, a car, radio and, perhaps, even a television set. Our children receive a good education, we are free to worship as we wish and can vote and freely express opinion on Government matters. What a list of blessings!

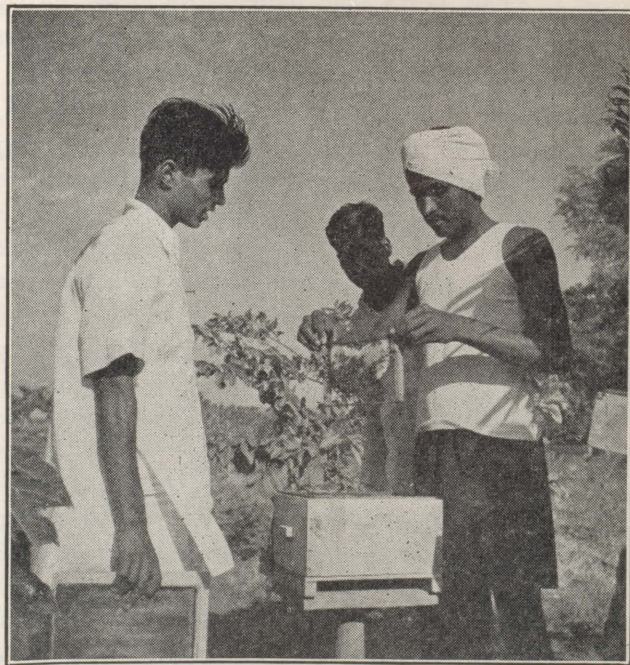
Across the world in India a mother sits on the floor of her mud hut. She is one of over 300 million people who cannot read or write, are always hungry and who have no means of improving their lot unless people of the more fortunate countries come forward to help them. Sanitation is almost unheard of, poverty and ignorance abound, farming methods and implements are almost primitive.

The members of the United Nations, in the Declaration of Human Rights, recognize the right of all members of the human family to freedom from want and fear as well as freedom of speech and belief. They also recognize

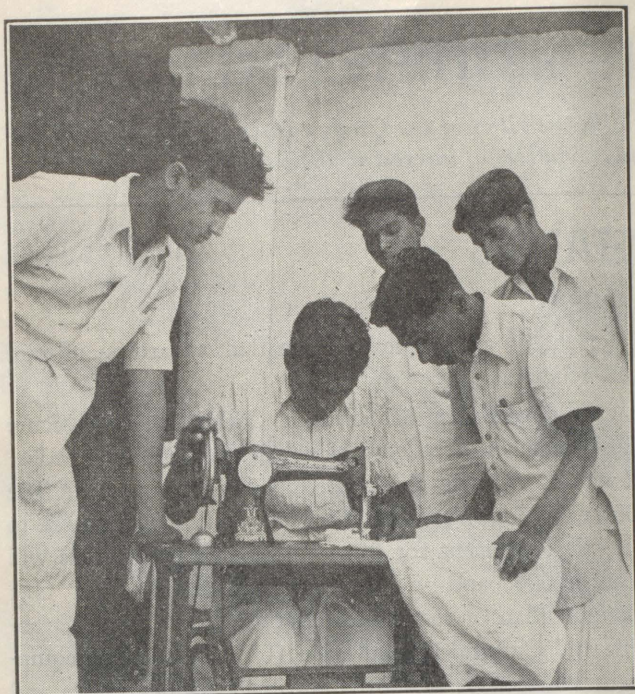
the right of all people to Education, regardless of race and religion.

Our government has pledged Canada to help secure these rights and freedoms. How can we fulfill our pledge? How can we help the United Nations to succeed? The Ontario Women's Institutes have pledged themselves to provide equipment for four villages in Ceylon. This will cost \$5,000, and will be arranged through the Gift Coupon Plan of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The equipment will consist of stoves, sewing machines, books and nursery equipment, tools and canning machinery. Late reports state that their project has been greatly over-subscribed. This is one way of giving thanks for the many blessings the rural women of Ontario have received.

The Quebec W.I. now have the opportunity of showing their gratitude in a similar way and many branches have already expressed the desire to learn more of this Gift scheme. However, there are many countries besides



At the Vidyapeeth demonstrations are given of modern methods of cultivation and preparation of soil, and the use of insecticides in combating plant diseases. Students returning to their villages put new ideas to work. Here students study bee-keeping as an additional source of income.



Cloth woven by students is used in tailoring classes. If more is produced than is needed for themselves, it is sold in the neighbourhood.

Ceylon needing aid and Mrs. Adams, President of F.W.I.C. suggested that it would be wiser to extend our gifts to others needing help. Knowing how much Macdonald College has assisted our rural youth in learning better farming methods, and how much an Agricultural College can assist in the economy of a country by training Agricultural and Educational Technicians, it is not surprising that we feel that help for an Agricultural College in India would be a sound investment.

The Mysore State Agricultural College, or Vidyapeeth, is one of two which has been organized so that young Indian peasants can be trained in rural leadership. Here between 15 and 30 students, who have already shown promise in literacy classes, are given a six-months course on a model farm, learning and training in farm, home and community skills. There are also special short courses of from two to four weeks for groups studying poultry and beekeeping, tailoring and weaving. Classes have been organized for women too, who are now emerging from "Purdah" to take their part in this new life. The basic purpose of these rural colleges is to raise the level of Agriculture in India to satisfy the hunger of 360 million people. When a young farmer returns to his village after several months at the Vidyapeeth he has learned a great deal about farming methods and about to teach them to his neighbours. He has learned to tame the wild jungle bee and add honey to his crops, how to raise fruit and poultry, and more about sanitation and methods to combat disease and poverty.

The college needs all kinds of agricultural tools, vet-

erinary equipment, incubators, carpentry tools, printing machinery and radio listening sets, to mention but a few of their needs.

It was decided at the Convention this year that our efforts will be voluntary but it is hoped that many of our branches will help.

Literature describing the Gift Coupon Scheme can be obtained from your Provincial Convenor of Citizenship.

A.C.W.W. Holds Annual Executive Meeting

A report of the annual meeting of the Executive of the Associated Country Women of the World has been received. The Chairman of this Committee, Lady Binney, presided and both the President, Mrs. Berry, and the Past President, Mrs. Sayre, were present.

This is the 25th anniversary of the ACWW and many tributes and greetings were received, including a gift from the Dutch Countrywomen's Association, a wooden basket, carved by a member and filled with Dutch pastries. After the meeting Lady Binney entertained at a garden party to which the Press was invited to meet foundation members of the ACWW.

New societies to affiliate are the Federation of Gold Coast Women and Village Welfare Society of Beirut (Lebanon). To date 27 member societies are taking part in the Gift Coupon Scheme for Ceylon.

The expected dates of the Triennial Conference are Dec. 5th-15th, 1956. Tours are to be arranged before and after "Ceylon Day" to be held in Colombo. Available accommodations for overseas delegates and visitors is limited to 500, the majority to be housed in Peradeniya University Hostels.

Letter friends number 25,181, an increase of 3,900 over last year. Some donations for Pennies for Friendship were late in arriving so no total was given. Indications are that this will exceed last year's figure.

Three prizes are to be given in the Essay Competition, £25-£15-£5, and some consolations. A new edition of the cookbook, "Cookery Around the World" is now ready, the price is the same. (\$1.00 in Canada).

Mrs. Berry had just returned from a five month's African Tour in which she covered 25,000 miles by car, train and plane. She had addressed 66 meetings, did 10 broadcasts and made many contacts in countries not affiliated with ACWW, in addition to visits to constituent groups.

Mrs. Sayre brought greetings, saying the position of Past President was a happy one, something like a grandmother, "who could enjoy the children without responsibility and when difficulties arose you could always send them back home to mother!"

How It All Began

"Ambika" has arrived at the Granby Zoo. Women everywhere, particularly Institute members, feel that once more the true story should be told of what lies behind this gift of an elephant from Prime Minister Nehru of India to the children of Granby. It seems to be forgotten in all the "man-made" publicity that has been built up around it.

It all began because the Triennial Conference of our international organization, the Associated Country Women of the World, was held in this country (Toronto) in 1953;

because — post-conference tours were arranged by Women's Institutes in all of the provinces, and



Mrs. G. LeBaron, Q.W.I. President addressing the crowd which gathered to welcome Ambika. On her left are Dr. Gupta, first secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner of India; M. O. Varghese who travelled with the elephant and Mr. Chakraverti of I.A.C.O., Montreal. (Photo courtesy of Gilles Dion)

because — the tour organized by the Quebec Women's Institutes, conducted by Mrs. G. D. Harvey, 1st vice-president, stopped at Granby.

Here is the story. On the Quebec Tour were the two observers sent by the Indian Government to the ACWW Conference, Dr. K. Nimbkar and Mrs. K. Kuppuswamy. Granby was the first point of call after leaving the starting place, Montreal. Here the Zoo was visited, among other things, and at the civic luncheon which followed Dr. Nimbkar jokingly remarked, when replying to a toast, that she had noticed there was no elephant in the Zoo but if the children of Granby would like one she would see that a request went to Prime Minister Nehru.

When these observers reached home (several other countries were visited en route) a personal report was made to Mr. Nehru. This incident was mentioned. "Why not?" he said, "Let the children write to me and we might like to oblige them. We have not yet sent an elephant to Canada".

Dr. Nimbkar immediately wrote to Mrs. Harvey, quot-



Dr. K. Nimbkar and Mrs. K. Kuppuswamy

ing this remark. Mrs. J. Ossington, Granby, then president of the Shefford County Women's Institute, was contacted and she arranged for a letter to be circulated among the children of that district. Over 6,000 signatures were placed on this letter, which was then given to Mayor Boivin to forward to Prime Minister Nehru through the Indian High Commissioner to Canada.

Later, in a letter to Mrs. Harvey, the other observer, Mrs. Kuppuswamy, stated that an elephant had been obtained in her native province of Mysore and she expected arrangements would soon be made by the Central Government to have it shipped to Canada.

The chain of events, set in motion by that chance remark, has now run its course. Ambika, the name chosen by M. Nehru, has arrived. W.I. members are sure *she* would like to have at least some of the credit go to the women for this gift to the children of Granby.

A ceremony was held in Granby when the Indian High Commissioner formally presented this gift.



Ambika arrives at her new home. Leaving the train on her arrival at Granby with her is the young man who travelled with her, M. O. Varghese, representative of Jai Hind Agencies from whom the elephant was obtained. In the group to receive Ambika, reading from left to right: Raymond Chaput, president Granby Zoological Society; Dr. Noel Brosseau, Zoo Veterinarian; C. Marquis, Director of Zoo; Marcel Boivin, M.P. Shefford County.

The Month With The W.I.

School fairs are beginning. Starting right in with the first branch we find Arundel reporting the usual successful fair. From there this month's list goes on: Jerusalem-Bethany (donated money), Upper Lachute—East End (catered for fair and Calf Club show), Abecorn, Austin, Franklin Centre, Hemmingford, Beechgrove and Rupert (making plans,) Gaspé (all branches assist with county W.I. and school fair), Inverness, Melbourne Ridge (gave money), Shipton, and in Sherbrooke County all branches assist with prize list money and aid for cost of lunch. Institutes never slacken in their support of this project.

Branches who have summer holidays have now had reports of the Leadership Course and Provincial Convention, and note the pertinent topics discussed on the broadcasts. Can it be that we are getting more publicity conscious about our own W.I.?

Some of the news is a condensation for two months, necessitated by that earlier deadline in August.

Argenteuil: Arundel had a showing of coloured slides on Scotland by Mrs. T. Stuart. Brownsburg won four prizes in Handicrafts at the Ottawa Exhibition. The branch Handicraft Fair and Tea was a success and will be an annual affair. One dollar per member has been sent to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Frontier heard an account to a camping trip through Ontario, a visit to the Ford Museum at Detroit, Edison's and John Burrough's homes and the Jack Miner Reserve. Jerusalem-Bethany heard talks on Mental Health and Welfare in Holland. A donation of \$5 for progress prizes in the High School is reported. At Mille Isles, Dr. R. Goldbloom, Children's Hospital, spoke on the Salk Vaccine and told what is being done for Polio. Morin Heights entertained the county president, Mrs. Crosby, who spoke on Institute



On the boat trip from Montreal to Sorel. Members of Jerusalem-Bethany W.I. pose in front of the "Tadoussac", the boat on which they took this pleasant outing.



W.I. meeting held at the home of Mrs. D. Laurie, Hemmingford. The speaker was Rev. E. Dawson of Lacolle.

work and the need for concern for Civil Defence. An antique exhibit realized \$35. Pioneer heard a talk on retarded children and held a food sale, proceeds \$30.30. Upper Lachute-East End held a picnic for members and friends, awarding prizes for sports. The convenor of Education gave a talk and conducted a few games.

Bonaventure: Black Cape had a paper on Citizenship by the convenor. Reports were given on the Millinery course and the visit of Mrs. LeBaron. An "Impromptu" concert and candy sale brought in \$54. Grand Cascadia made \$16 at a sale and is circulating a travelling apron to raise money for school prizes. Matapedia held its annual picnic with Miss McOuat as special guest. A farewell party was given Mrs. J. Adams, who was leaving for Scotland. Restigouche held a tea and rummage sale, clearing \$22. A Millinery course was held here.

Brome: Abercorn had a picnic. Papers on home work for small children and Publicity were given at the meeting and quilt blocks were handed in. Donations of remnants and money were received. Austin realized \$395.12 at their Garden Party. Work was completed on the grounds at the Recreation Centre and discussion held on needed repairs to the Community Hall. Knowlton's Landing held a very successful Garden Party and work sale. South Bolton had a community picnic. A donation of money was received. Sutton heard a paper on the Cecil Memorial Home by the Welfare & Health convenor. Knitted squares are being made.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield collected jams and jellies for the Barrie Memorial Hospital and cottons for the Cancer Clinic. Dr. Kelen gave a talk on high blood pressure and diseases of the heart. Dundee donated knitted squares and held a contest, naming the various uses of apples in the home. A demonstration showed how ice for picnic lunches could be kept in a tin can. Mrs. C. Smallman read a paper on "A Child's School Report". Franklin Centre had Mrs. J. D. Lang as guest speaker on the topic, "Six Ways to Keep Cool". She also demonstrated how to bone a chicken. Mrs. Smallman was also a



Branch presidents of Gaspé County at the annual picnic with Mrs. LeBaron, provincial president. Left to right: Mrs. George Patterson, Haldimand; Mrs. Guy Patterson, L'Anse aux Cousins; Mrs. Chester Miller, Sandy Beach; Mrs. LeBaron; Mrs. Sidney Patterson, Wakeham; Mrs. Wilson Miller, York.

guest. *Hemmingford* visited the Hardee Vegetable Farm and had a picnic meeting. Plans were made for surprise meetings at members' homes where each will pay 25 cents for a cup of tea and lunch. *Howick* entertained Aubrey-Riverfield W.I. and had Mrs. W. Rember, county president, as guest speaker. *Huntingdon* had Franklin Centre members as guests. A talk was given on Civil Defence and Mrs. O. Trainer gave a demonstration on baskets from used greeting cards. Handmade articles were displayed. *Orms town* held a food sale. A total of 58 quarts of rhubarb was put into the Barrington Food Locker to be used in the High School cafeteria.

Compton: *Brookbury* entertained East Angus W. I. and one of its members, Mrs. E. Coates, spoke on the jewellery class at the Leadership Course. A food and candy sale was held. *Bury* had the Ascot W.I. as guest, when papers were heard on conservation, textiles and uses of bamboo. Healthful menus were also discussed. The *Bury Juniors* put on a program of songs and contests. This branch received first prize on the float in the Dominion Day celebration.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* had an "out-of-door" meeting. A local girl, Joyce Wideman, was a guest and presented with a small gift, after winning the Watt Memorial Scholarship at Macdonald College. A local boy was sent to camp for two weeks and \$10 was voted the Red Cross. *Breckenridge* had a talk on removing Rust Stains, a discussion on Civil Defence and several readings by the members. A small auction assisted the treasury. *Eardley* observed a minute's silence in memory of Mrs. Amm. Plans were made for the fall county meeting and \$5 voted toward Quyon Fair. *Lakeview* had a talk by Dr. J. P. Chagnon on the care of children. Plans were made for a glove-making course. *Lower Eardley* donated \$25 to a needy family and held a contest on pot-holders. *Rupert's* summer meeting was a picnic at the cottage of Mrs. Cedric Moore, with boating, swimming, games and a good dinner. A dance will be held in the W.I. Hall.

Gaspé: The county annual picnic was held at Cape Cove. Members and their children attended and the pro-

vincial president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron was a guest. All branches are assisting with the purchase of a flag for Camp Haldimand. *Haldimand West* had two busy summer meetings. *Sandy Beach* had instruction in First Aid and *Wakeham* donated \$10 toward the county scholarship. Coloured slides of Florida and the Gaspé Peninsula were shown. *York* made \$24 at a Strawberry Festival and held a geography quiz at the meeting.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* held a lively discussion on "How can we have more interesting meetings?" Members are confident this will bear fruit. Used cotton was brought in for the Cancer Society.

Megantic: *Inverness* held a rummage sale and gave donations of \$4 to the Horticultural Society and \$6 toward prizes for the school opening. A leatherwork course has been sponsored.

Missisquoi: *Dunham* gave \$25 to a family who had lost their home by fire. *Fordyce* also assisted families suffering the same loss. Help is to be given the Bondville Home and the Cecil Memorial and the \$25 sponsorship for the Austrian child was paid.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* donated \$75 to the Dental Clinic.

Papineau: *Lochaber* had a reply from Mr. J. Lorrian, M.L.A. to a letter on the current project, picnic nooks along the highways. The assurance was made that this will be done as soon as possible. A demonstration was held on homemade quilts.

Pontiac: *Clarendon* had a picnic meeting with games and contests. A life membership was given the past president as a recognition for faithful service. *Elmside* heard a talk on Welfare and Health by the local school nurse and three films were shown. *Quyon* formed a committee to inquire into the possibility of joining the Film Council and being placed on a circuit. A donation of \$5 was given the Agricultural Society. *Shawville* sent a blanket to Greek refugees, donated \$75 to the Cemetery Fund and \$25 to the Brookdale Children's Home. *Wyman* had readings, "Common Sense", "Citizenship" and others. A cake containing a dime was sold at five cents a slice, the winner to make the cake for the next meeting.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* arranged a film showing for



Some of the members attending the Gaspé County annual picnic at Cape Cove.



"When you and I were young, Maggie". Second prize float at Hatley on July first, entered by the Hatley Centre W.I..

the school children. A picnic was held at Sweetsburg, followed by a tour of the Bruck Silk Mills at Cowansville.

Richmond: Denison's Mills had Mrs. J. Dennison as guest speaker on the topic, "Nutrition and Food Facts". Prizes were given to the children in a plowing match. Melbourne Ridge heard a member, Mrs. Gilchrist, tell of her trip to England this summer. A dance and card party was held. Shipton's broadcast over CKTS was on the current issue, the need of picnic places along the highways of this province. The branch catered for a wedding and the "teen-age" dances are to be sponsored again this season.

Shefford: Granby Hill had a contest on "How We Are Governed" and the minutes of the meeting, 30 years ago, were read. Each member is to make an apron for the next meeting. Granby West heard items from the Federated News and held a contest on "ologies". Warden-Waterloo had a talk by Mr. W. Wallace on the Farm Forum and held a contest on fruits and vegetables.

Sherbrooke: Ascot had a showing of begonias, grown from bulbs distributed in the spring. Members from this branch had a successful day in the Handicraft Booth at Sherbrooke Fair. Belvidere visited the Cecil Memorial Home and were impressed with the work being done there. A donation of \$25 was voted this cause. Members are assisting at the Cancer Dressing Station. Brompton Road members toured the Sherbrooke Pure Milk Plant. The Welfare & Health convenor, Mrs. Billings, reported 153 dressings made at the Cancer Clinic. One new member was welcomed. Lennoxville had a cup and saucer shower for the Club Room. Mrs. Abercrombie gave the first of a series of short talks on "Study of Our Canadian Indians". Members assisted at the Cancer Dressing Station during the holidays, giving 22 hours and making 86 bed pals, also donating old linen. Milby renewed subscriptions to the Federated News for the six convenors of

standing committees. The W.I. Club Room has been wired for electricity. "Have We Improved On the Good Old Days" brought a lively discussion. Civil Defence has been discussed by this branch.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff members toured the Carnation Milk Plant. Supplies have been made for the Crippled Children's Camp and diapers donated. Beebe won first prize on the exhibit at the County Fair. A food sale brought \$150, the proceeds to be used to buy dishes for the new school. Hatley Centre had Mrs. Montgomery, principal of North Hatley High School, to speak on "Education Today". This new branch earned \$46.66 by selling food and fancywork during the summer and sent used clothing to the Cecil Memorial Home. North Hatley had a demonstration on English Smocking. The First Aid box, used in connection with the swimming classes, is kept stocked and assistance was given with a food sale; the money for the High School Memorial Scholarship. Stanstead North is still working to improve the grounds around the Old Brick School House. "The Little Red School House" was the subject of the monthly broadcast over CKTS, Sherbrooke. Tomifobia sent four dozen diapers to the Cecil Memorial Home and held a food sale, netting \$21.27. This branch had the county broadcast over WIKE, Newport, using the topic, "The International Peace Garden". Guest speaker at the meeting was Miss C. Mackenzie, provincial convenor of Education. Way's Mills held a contest on Sweet Peas with a prize awarded. An interesting note is that the seeds were sent to them by their English link, the Cross-in-Hand W. I. A close contact and many friendly exchanges have been kept up between these groups over a period of years.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal held a rummage sale, a food sale and a Hobby and Handicraft Show. A donation of \$25 was voted for scholarship and prizes at the Hudson High School. Tea and coffee were served at the St. Lazare Fair, where several exhibits were entered from this branch. Harwood had a demonstration on discussion group techniques, given by the member who attended the Leadership Course. Samples of paintings from the "Painting for Pleasure" class were shown, depicting the progress made and the stages an individual painting goes through from start to finish.



This is the East Clifton W.I. Community Hall as Forum Members gathered this summer to take part in Rural Life Sunday, a Farm Forum project.

Great News

Standard Sizes For Children's Clothing Coming Soon

Back in 1947 when the women of Canada handed the fledgling Canadian Association of Consumers the colossal project of persuading Government, manufacturers and retailers to introduce a sensible system of sizing of women's and children's clothing, it seemed as if such a wise and helpful move would never come about. But today, the Standardization of Sizes of Children's Clothing is now, at last about to become a reality.

Because many of us have not understood just how complicated such a project is, we may have thought that 'nothing was being accomplished'. In this brief resume we give you the most recent, the most exciting facts about this great achievement, credit for initiation of which must go on to C.A.C. (Later, a full-dress history of the Story of Sizing will be made available to members.)

Four main facts can be reported at this time

(a) All basic work on sizing of children's wear has been completed.

Draft standards for various types of garments can now be prepared within each manufacturing group. When these are passed by the committee responsible, they will be issued through the Canadian Government Specifications Board as Canada Standard Garment Sizes. When such garments appear on the market, bearing an appropriate Size-Label (perhaps within the coming year), all that a mother, relative or friend will need in order to purchase a well-fitting garment for little Johnny or little Sue will be chest, waist and hip measurements and perhaps leg length. Gone will be the days when they guessed at their sizes by the very inadequate "age" system which conveyed exactly nothing as to the actual size of the child. Under the new system, fittings should not even be necessary.

(b) The system will not be compulsory. It will be adopted on a voluntary basis.

(c) The new Canada Standard System of Sizing differs from any other known to be in existence.

(d) It is expected that the new sizing of garments will be a strong selling point for Canadian garments to the Canadian public.

How has the Canadian system been reached?

As a result of strong submissions by C.A.C., Committee 49 GP on Standardization of Garment Sizes was set up under the Canadian Government Specifications Board and began meetings in January, 1953. This Committee represents manufacturers of woven and knitted goods, retailers, interested Government and National Defense Departments, and consumers. Work was started first on children's garments. The Committee agreed that any improved or satisfactory system must work to the body measurements of the population to be fitted. Thereafter, modifications of present trade practice could follow from studies of body measurements.

Sweaters of "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre

Sweaters of "Orlon" are becoming increasingly popular. Though moderately priced these sweaters look well and are soft to the touch. There is no fear of moth damage and upkeep is easy since Sweaters of "Orlon" do not shrink, dry quickly and do not require blocking. But — this is not an invitation to give them rough treatment! Careless washing and drying can ruin their shape and appearance.

WASHING: Guard against stretching and pilling (little balls of the yarn forming on the surface).

1. Turn the sweater inside out (to avoid pilling). All the buttons should be done up on cardigans.
2. Handwash in lukewarm water and detergent. Don't lift the sweater by any one area while it is soaking wet (to avoid stretching). Squeeze suds through the sweater gently.
3. Rinse three times in lukewarm water to prevent yellowing caused by detergent left in the sweater (particularly in white and light colours).
4. Absorb excess water by rolling in a turkish towel.

DRYING Guard against yellowing and harshness.

1. Airdrying. Lay the sweater out flat, easing to shape, and allow to dry in this position.
2. Machine drying. The temperature should not be above 120°; higher temperatures can cause yellowing and harshness. Furthermore the sweater should not be tumble dried. This is a protection against a tendency to pick up lint from other articles and against the possibility of loss of shape.

Sweaters of "Orlon" do not need blocking — in fact they must not be blocked. The steam and heat from pressing can result in stretching and in making the soft fibres harsh. Even the grosgrain facing should not be pressed. For this reason extra care should be taken in washing and drying to prevent stretching or wrinkling. Once stretched there is no way to block a sweater of "Orlon" back into shape.

Fly Factor

A housefly must have its food in liquid form. When it feeds on a dry sugar loaf it "spits" on it and sucks up what dissolves. We have always known that some of the saliva remains on and in the sugar and that bacteria or other filth picked up by the fly at an earlier meal may be washed out onto the sugar and left there. United States entomologists have recently shown that something in the saliva left behind makes the sugar more attractive to other flies. They call it the "fly factor". They don't know yet exactly what it is but they can extract it from fly specked sugar and add it to fresh sugar which then becomes more attractive. They can also detect its presence with a delicate instrument called a spectrophotometer. It may be useful as an addition to fly baits when more is known about it.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Le Commandeur Lods

Another honour has come to Prof. Lods; he has been named a Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit of the Province of Quebec. The photograph printed here with shows Prof. Lods as he was speaking to the several hundred farmers, government officials and others who attended the annual Merit Agricole banquet at the time of the Quebec Fair last month. We admit he looks as though he were seeking guidance for his next remark, and Premier Duplessis seems to be wondering what he might say next. But a past master at the art of after-dinner speaking like Prof. Lods, whether he be speaking in English or in French, is never at a loss for words, and he kept the audience in high good humour as he proceeded to express his thanks for the honour which had been paid him, and strove to find reasons why he should have received the decoration. Some of the reasons will be found in the story on the banquet which is in another section of this issue.



A Successful Experiment

Something new was tried this year at Macdonald College to help the new students adjust themselves to their new environment, and there is general agreement that the programme proved most successful.

Instead of arriving at the same time as returning upper-classmen, and being immediately submerged in a round of back-to-college activities in which they had no part, first year students in Agriculture and in Household Science registered a week earlier than the others, and during this week they were given a chance to get acquainted with the College both inside and out. Every day one or two tours were arranged for their benefit; they were taken to see the Seed Farm and the Arboretum and the work done there was explained to them. They visited all the other departments of the College — looked over the livestock, saw the Agronomy test plots, visited the Horticulture fields, the Poultry plant, went through the Institute of Parasitology, the School for Teachers, and the various "inside" departments such as Plant Pathology, Physics, Chemistry, Entomology and Bacteriology. Before each trip the Chairman of the department they were to see had a chance to talk briefly to the group to explain something of what goes on in the department for which he is responsible and to tell them in advance something of what they might see. The last tour of all was a trip to Montreal where they visited the McGill campus, saw the Botanical Gardens and other points of interest away from the beaten track they would be likely to follow on shopping trips to the city during the term.

In the evenings, student officials organized entertainments for their benefit, so their introduction to College life was a friendly one. True, they were given large yellow placards to wear bearing their names in large letters, and each of them sported a green and yellow skull cap; but they took this all in good part, and soon realized that the main purpose of the placards was for easy identification.

There is a full house at the College this year. Total registration isn't at the peak that it reached just after the war, but there is a considerable increase over last year's figures, especially in the School for Teachers, where the large numbers of new Elementary and Intermediate students have been swelled by the arrival of students studying for the High School Diploma; students who used to take the course at McGill.

What you can do with money

Light large cigars with large bills—



Spectacular, but matches really do a better job!

Stick it under the mattress—



Too lumpy for comfortable sleeping!

Hide it in the cookie jar—



Too risky, Junior always raids the jar!

Spend it all—and fast—



It won't be there when you really need it!

Buy Canada Savings Bonds

Now there you have something, whether you pay all cash or in instalments! They're fireproof and safe too—every bond is registered. They're no good for papering walls but can be used to buy the whole

house. And what a comfortable feeling to know you have the funds for an emergency or opportunity. More than a million Canada Savings Bond investors have that comfortable feeling.



10th Series pays
3 1/4%
interest

*You can secure your new Canada Savings Bonds now through
Banks, Investment Dealers, Trust or Loan Companies*



THE MACDONALD LASSIE